

Congregational Educational Society, that a critical period has arrived in the contest against alcoholism.

"Before we had national prohibition conditions became so bad with the wide open saloon that even many who admitted the justice of banning them," he said. "Our problem today comes from the fact that we have a multitude of young voters and near-voters who cannot remember the pre-saloon days and who have no idea what the open saloon was like."

Conditions in foreign nations were resisted by speakers acquainted with the status of prohibition efforts abroad. The Rev. David Ostland, representing the Scandinavian countries, declared that Europe, which is the main home of the liquor traffic, is looking to America for its leadership and said that the Scandinavian countries now offer the most promising fields for the World League.

LORD MAYOR IS GUEST IN CAPITAL FOR WEEK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Sir William Brunton, Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Australia, and Lady Brunton have arrived in Washington for a week's visit. In their honor, Admiral E. W. Eberle, Chief of Naval Operations, and Acting Secretary of the Navy, will entertain with a dinner, which will be attended by naval officers who were with the American fleet during the cruise to Melbourne in 1925.

DEBT PAYMENT CELEBRATED

OCEAN GROVE, N. J. (AP)—The Ocean Grove Methodist Camp Meeting Association turned a church service into a jubilee meeting in celebration of the last payment of the association's debt. More than \$3000 was collected at two services. The Rev. Charles M. Boswell of Philadelphia announced that Ocean Grove was free from debt for the first time in its 50 years of existence.

LONDON RUBBER STOCKS HIGHER
Rubber stocks in London totaled 64,000 tons Aug. 20, an increase of 285 tons in the last week.

LARGE, BRILLIANT FOUNTAIN COMPLETED FOR LAKE FRONT

(Continued from Page 1)
coloring. The bulbs are concealed, some hidden by the bronze sculpture, some tucked away beneath the water basins, others submerged in the city as a whole.

The park around the fountain is laid out in harmony with its design. Radiating from its marble terraces and basin is a garden about 600 feet square laid out in pleasing geometric pattern, its gravel plazas of pink crushed granite blending in tone with the rose marble facing of the basins. Four minor pools are included in the garden design.

According to plans, the fountain is to give two types of performance. It is to spout forth in the glory of its full display six times a week in summer, an hour at noon when workers may enjoy its beauty during lunch time and an hour at night.

The remainder of the time, from 9 in the morning until 10 at night, it is to flow regularly, though with a less noisy outputting of water.

Miss Buckingham, the donor, has made provision for the maintenance of her gift as well as its first cost, so that it may never become a burden to the city.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight. Temperature 70°. Wind variable in temperature; gentle variable winds.
Southerners: New England: Somewhat overcast tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.
Northeast: New England: Increasing cloudiness, probably showers tonight and tomorrow; temperature in the afternoon; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate to fresh southwest.
West: Oklahoma for the Week: for the north and midwest: Atlantic coast: Occasional showers first half of week; and another period during latter half; temperatures near or below normal.

Official Temperatures
(8 a.m., Standard time, 4th meridian)
Albany 56 Memphis 66
Atlantic City 70 Montreal 65
Baltimore 68 New Orleans 74
Buffalo 68 New York 64
Calgary 68 Portland 66
Charleston 76 Philadelphia 66
Chicago 68 Pittsburgh 66
Denver 68 Portland, Ore. 66
Des Moines 68 San Francisco 56
Eastport 58 Seattle 66
Hartford 72 St. Paul 66
Helena 54 Seattle 66
Jacksonville 76 Tampa 74
Kennebunk 68 Washington 66
Los Angeles 60 Los Angeles 60

High Tides at Boston
Monday, 8:18 p.m.; Tuesday, 8:59 a.m.
Light all vehicles at 7:06 p.m.

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JUSTICES DENY SACCO-VANZETTI PLEAS FOR STAY

Request to Governor Is Renewed After Petition Is Filed in Washington

Following the refusal today of Chief Justice William H. Taft and Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States Supreme Court to enter into the Sacco-Vanzetti case, by granting a stay of execution, and upon the receipt of word from Washington that the papers asking for a writ of certiorari had been officially filed, Michael A. Musmanno, one of the defense counsel, saw Governor Fuller at the State House and presented two letters containing a special request for a respite for the two men, whose present respite ends today.

Ellis Field, another of the counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, was in conference this morning with Judge Francis P. Sisk of the Massachusetts Superior Court concerning a stay. Mr. Field informed the defense of the stay had been laid before Judge Walter P. Hall of the same court on Saturday, who in turn had relegated the matter to Judge Sisk. No action has been taken, Mr. Field announced following the conference.

Justice Taft in Canada

Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning Mr. Musmanno announced that he had received a telegram from Chief Justice Taft, who is in Canada, stating that the would take no action in the case as the matter lies outside of his jurisdiction, and as he could not act from beyond the boundaries of the United States in any case.

The telegram stated, according to Musmanno, that the three members of the United States Supreme Court in whose jurisdiction the case would

fall were Justices Stone, Louis D. Brandeis and Oliver Wendell Holmes, as they were of the first judicial circuit.

The latter two men, however, had already refused to enter the case, and before the morning ended word was received that Justice Stone had also declined to grant an order.

It was in an attempt to reach Justice Stone that Arthur D. Hill, chief counsel for the defense, started yesterday afternoon, driving 200 miles by automobile to Rockland, Me., from where he traveled to Skowhegan and from there to Isle au Haut, 35 miles from the mainland. The long trip having proved futile, Mr. Hill will return to Boston with all possible speed.

Governor Asked to Act

Following a telephone conversation with the clerk of the Supreme Court in Washington, who assured him that the briefs for the writ of certiorari had been properly filed, Michael A. Musmanno, one of the defense counsel, saw Governor Fuller at the State House and presented two letters containing a special request for a respite for the two men, whose present respite ends today.

Mr. Musmanno stated that he was asking the Governor for a respite on the grounds that with the proper filing of the brief for the writ, the case was pending litigation before the Supreme Court, and that Sacco and Vanzetti were entitled to a respite until the case could be heard in the highest court of the country.

The defense letter presented to the Governor gave a brief statement of the position of the defense, and briefly reviewed certain evidence which it was thought should be particularly noted. The letter presented later to Attorney-General contained a statement that the briefs had been filed in Washington, gave their docket number, and asked for a respite until October when the Supreme Court will convene.

Four justices of the court have refused to grant a stay of execution for the two men, for, in addition to Chief Justice Taft and Justice Stone, Holmes and Brandeis have refused stays.

Continuous Picketing Begun at State House

Mass picketing was begun this morning in front of the State House by Sacco-Vanzetti sympathizers. A meeting was held in Scenic Hall on Berkeley Street beforehand to organize the day's campaign. It was planned to replace pickets as fast as they were arrested or prevented by the police. A general strike of protest had been called among the Sacco-Vanzetti defense committee, and to this a few clothing workers responded.

More than 75 picketers were later arrested in front of the State House. There were two groups taken before 12:35, and none of the members of either group made any resistance. The scene was witnessed by a crowd of about 2000 persons.

A meeting was held last night in the same place by about 1000 persons. Although the speakers and the listeners began to denounce Judge Thayer, Governor Fuller and Supreme Court justices, the police silenced them. Mrs. Sacco and Miss Vanzetti attended the meeting. The chief speakers were Samuel Schmalz, a New York editor; William L. Patterson, president of the American Negro Labor Conference, who spoke on race equality and prejudices and made a protest against injustice, and Joseph M. Caldwell of Providence, R. I.

Eight Arrests on Common
Just before the meeting in Scenic Hall last evening, a crowd of about 3000 persons had assembled on the Boston Common. Two women and six men were arrested but all were released later except Joseph Amaral and Cosimo Carrotta both of East Boston. They were held by the police charged with displaying placards on the Boston Common and inciting to riot. Their cases were continued this morning in the municipal court by Judge William Sullivan.

Senator Borah sent a message to the Citizen's National Committee yesterday in which he said: "Repaying to you for your telegram I would be glad to go over the case with counsel and if I find I can be of service relative to innocence or fair trial will volunteer my time and services." The Committee has invited him to come to Providence, R. I.

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FRANCE OBJECTS TO INQUIRY INTO WAR CONDUCT

German Demand Regarded as Political Maneuver—Belgian Action Depreciated

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, Aug. 22—France strongly deprecates the reopening of the question of war guilt and the conduct of the war and protests that if the Belgian Foreign Minister, Emil Vandervelde, is disposed to satisfy the German demand for an impartial inquiry into the allegation that German behavior was provoked by allied irregular sharp shooters, he must first consult France and England.

The culpability of Germany has long been settled, say the French, though nobody except the Germans themselves wishes to raise the matter. Recriminations cannot now be directed at the international tribunal and it is felt that it is better to look toward the future than to turn toward the past. The German campaign is regarded as unfortunate and inopportune. Efforts are being made, after throwing upon the Allies the responsibility for hostilities, to justify German methods, comprising the deportations of civilians, the destruction of mines and the employment of gas. Villages were burnt and their inhabitants shot. But German reports now presented endeavor to transform the executioners into victims.

A Reichstag commission explains German violence by the existence of sharpshooters in civilian areas who attacked German troops. Twelve years ago when such an accusation was first made, Belgium demanded an inquiry. There was no response. Now it is Germany which desires a complete investigation. M. Vandervelde offers to lay the proposal before his colleagues, but the French think that he should lay it before the Allies, since France, England and Belgium must maintain their solidarity in all that concerns the responsibility and conduct of the war.

The French do not doubt the result of such a belated inquiry, but they deplore the impression given to the world that earlier judgments might possibly be reversed. They regard the German demands as a mere political maneuver. They do not want to reproach Germany or to revive the memory of old grievances, but they vigorously object to German efforts to turn the tables on them. International arbitration would be easier if Germany was not anxious not merely to justify its conduct which it does not regret, but to transfer the blame to allied shou-

ders.

FARM TAX VALUES REDUCED IN IOWA

Relief Is Given Second Time—Rail Assessments Up

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 22 (Special)—Iowa's lowering of farm values for taxation purposes is the second time within two years that farm lands have received a substantial reduction of this kind. It is pointed out by the State Board of Agriculture.

Two years ago the average valuation was reduced to \$65.20 an acre, and this year it was cut to \$65.70. "Slight increases in the valuations

Macedonian Youth Meets

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

SOFIA, Aug. 22—The fourth congress of the Union of Cultural and Educational Organizations of Macedonian Youth in Bulgaria has opened with 2000 delegates. The organization represents 50 different societies pledged to work for the freedom of Macedonia.

"Slight increases in the valuations

of some of the more prosperous railroads and public utilities made possible these changes," said M. A. Thornburg, Secretary of Agriculture. "Figures which were compiled by my department showed that these classes of property were not in proportion but had increased in total value. These increases in value will benefit farmers in state taxes and also in securing a better distribution of the burden of local and county taxes. This fact, together with the reduction of state taxes from 10 mills to 9 mills, substantiates the policy of an economy administration. The assessed value of farm lands was reduced more in some counties than in others, but in all cases the value per acre is less than two years ago."

Painting Exhibits Placed on Liners

Travelers to Europe Will See Work of American Artists While on Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Travelers to and from Europe and South America will soon be able to start a course in "art appreciation" when they board their ship in New York harbor under the aegis of the Grand Central Art Galleries to establish art exhibitions on ocean liners. Exhibitions have been installed on the steamship Belgenland of the Red Star Line, and on the steamships Santa Elisa and Santa Luisa of the Grace Line.

The exhibitions are hung in the drawing and reception rooms and in the dining saloons and are composed of paintings by contemporary American artists whose work is of outstanding merit. Programs are provided listing the names of the artist, the title of the work and announcing that "prices may be obtained from the purser."

"These exhibitions of American art on shipboard will bring the work of American artists to the attention of travelers not only from Europe but also from South America," E. S. Barry, manager of the Grand Central Art Galleries, said. "South Americans have seemed heretofore to be interested entirely in European art. These exhibitions will give them an opportunity to become acquainted with American art. They will extend the field of American art and bring greater support and encouragement to American artists."

OTHER NATIONS SEEK COMMERCIAL LOCARNO'S

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

PARIS, Aug. 22—The conclusion of the Franco-German commercial treaty has brought demands from Danubian countries for similar pacts.

The Austrian Government asks to share in the advantages of this trade Locarno. Czechoslovakia wants similar conditions. Optimistic circles suggest that here is a convenient starting point for negotiations of general center-European customs peace.

Mr. Scherer, American Lutheran,

and defended by Bishop Gore, who warned against limiting divine grace.

After a protracted discussion the purely objective statement was accepted. All the reports were adopted except the seventh section's which was keenly criticized by the Anglo-Catholics and the American Episcopalian for its unduly Protestant complexion. It was referred to a committee for later consideration.

The announcement that the Orthodox churches would support the unanimous adoption of the preamble which transmits other reports to the churches went far to restore the serenity which at times had been clouded during the anxious, fatiguing discussions of the past week, and Bishop Brent was able to close the conference with a note of confidence and achievement.

The amendment was resisted by Mr. Scherer, American Lutheran,

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The distribution of literature

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made direct to the local chambers of commerce from my office.

"Your aid in this connection will

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PEOPLING OF VAST TERRITORY ANSWER TO RAILROAD PUZZLE

(Continued from Page 1)

Millions of acres remain untenanted and the resources of the country have scarcely been tapped. A population scores of times that of the present 7,500,000 might dwell in these same states from Minnesota to the Pacific.

In Minnesota alone, it is said that nearly one-half of its 50,000,000 acres is unoccupied by agricultural activities, much of this being potentially productive land. Substantially the same is true of North Dakota. As one rides across the State on the Northern Pacific—a state as large as New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Connecticut combined—the vast area of now untilled land is an impressive indication of the vast natural wealth of the northwestern states—awaiting only the advent of the farmer.

Resources Only Touched

Montana with mineral and hydroelectric resources and added acres of undeveloped farm lands; Idaho, with mineral deposits and an abundance of water power, and the Pacific states of Washington and Oregon, abounding in timber, fruit and farming land, and with these industries as well as their fisheries and manufacturers, aided by the cheap water rates which have been so disadvantageous to the western railways—all these states can support not only a vastly increased population, but have a potential wealth of natural resources, the extent of which has scarcely been scratched.

Scenically as well as commercially, the West has its attractions to offer. National parks, notably the Yellow-

stone, together with Rainier, Crater Lake and Pyramid, are along or near the lines of the Northern Pacific and the Milwaukee, with Glacier Park on the Great Northern, and it is a benevolent government which has set aside these beauty spots of nature for the permanent enjoyment of its people, where wild life and natural wonders may be free from the gun of the hunter or the commercial exploitation of the promoter.

Adequately served by splendid railroad systems, benefited by water rates from coastal cities (which, at present, the railroads are denied permission to meet in order that they, too, may participate in this heavy volume of traffic), blessed with a rich soil and innumerable natural resources, peopled by a clean-living, hard-working, optimistic populace, the Northwest is a land rich with opportunity, and happy in the successful working out of its past economic problems.

Everything Man Wears

CAHN'S QUALITY SHOP
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BOULDER DAM VIEWS OFFERED BY BOTH SIDES

Swing-Johnson Bill Is De-
bated to Clarify Situation
for Californians

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—It is the Swing-Johnson bill and its plan for developing Colorado River resources the best method of solving the many difficulties presented by a whimsical and unharvested river in the Pacific Southwest?

In answer to this question, propounded by the Commonwealth Club of California for the enlightenment of residents in the northern part of this State, various answers were given at a recent meeting by those who represented the major divergent viewpoints concerned.

But while opinion varied, it was explained that the Swing-Johnson bill is the only complete plan yet devised for handling the pressing needs of the Colorado, that the Boulder Canyon project which it contemplates is the result of 20 years of study and investigation by Government engineers, and that southern California is virtually a unit in favoring the bill.

Arizona's Position

Arizona, it was declared, is in the main opposed to the bill in its present form, but willing to discuss the matter and arrive at some agreement for river development. The principal conflict between that State and California continues to be the question of "tribute" or a royalty for power produced by Colorado River water, as well as a division of the river's flow for irrigation.

The broadest objection to the bill, however, came from those who oppose the part which it would require the Federal Government to play in financing, constructing and operating the enterprise, upon the theory that this activity would be an extension of government into the realm of business.

The viewpoint of proponents of the bill was presented by Frederick H. Tibbets, chairman of the club's section on irrigation. Mr. Tibbets pointed out that he is opposed to the extension of government in business, but declared that the bill does not contemplate government participation to any extent greater than is now commonly accepted in the United States. Northern California must assist southern California in securing passage of the measure, he said, because it is necessary to the continued existence and growth of that district.

Tracing the needs for the Boulder Canyon project, the speaker cited the necessity of flood protection for Imperial Valley. In from six to 20 years, he said, the present channel of the lower Colorado will be entirely silted up, and the only new channel which it can choose lies through Imperial Valley itself. He also pointed out that under the present arrangement whereby water is brought to the valley through Mexico, landowners south of the international border have a right to one-half the contents of the canal, which with the increased development of lands there will soon force the drying up of many acres within the United States.

Calls It Treasury Raid

He also declared that the project is needful as a source of domestic water supply to Los Angeles and other metropolitan centers in the southern part of California, and asserted that the development work will be paid for entirely out of its earnings, costing the Federal Government nothing but administrative effort.

In opposition to the bill, John D. Galloway, a consulting engineer, declared that it is an attempted raid upon the United States Treasury. He said that the comprehensive survey of the entire Colorado situation made, including all possibilities of development, before anything further is done, and branded the bill, especially its provisions for government power development, as "rank socialism." He also declared that the bill would set a dangerous precedent in allowing the Federal Government to administer waters which he claimed should be solely under the control of state governments.

Called Financially Sound

In rebuttal Mr. Tibbets cited Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as authority for the statement that the project would not constitute a raid upon the Treasury, but is financially a sound proposition. It would not take a drop of water away from Mexico which is now being put to beneficial use in that country, he added, but stop further developments there which would prevent future extension of irrigated districts north of the border.

Levi S. Ready, formerly chief engineer of the Railroad Commission of California, made an exhaustive report upon the financial arrangements. His conclusion was that the project is financially feasible.

The viewpoint of Arizona was presented by Dwight H. Hurd, publisher of the Arizona Republicans and a candidate for Governor of that State at the last election. Mr. Hurd declared that the people of Arizona are practically a unit against the Swing-Johnson bill, and that they have recently established the Arizona Colorado River Development Association.

cation to work out specific plans to be substituted in Congress for the bill.

While disagreeing with proponents of the project in many respects, Mr. Hurd agreed with the general propositions that flood protection, water storage, power development and a domestic water supply for southern California are needed, and should be realized through development of the Colorado. He stated that in the matter of flood protection the Federal Government should make a direct appropriation which will not be repaid, and suggested that one-fourth the cost of whatever project for river development is adopted should thus be written off the bill rendered the interested states. Under such an arrangement, he declared, the Government could be repaid in 30 years, and a royalty paid the states "contributing of their natural resources" to the success of the project.

"We now ask," he said, "that all who use power developed by the Colorado within Arizona pay our State a royalty, whether that power is used within or without the State."

But while opinion varied, it was explained that the Swing-Johnson bill is the only complete plan yet devised for handling the pressing needs of the Colorado, that the Boulder Canyon project which it contemplates is the result of 20 years of study and investigation by Government engineers, and that southern California is virtually a unit in favoring the bill.

Arizona's Position

Arizona, it was declared, is in the main opposed to the bill in its present form, but willing to discuss the matter and arrive at some agreement for river development. The principal conflict between that State and California continues to be the question of "tribute" or a royalty for power produced by Colorado River water, as well as a division of the river's flow for irrigation.

The broadest objection to the bill, however, came from those who oppose the part which it would require the Federal Government to play in financing, constructing and operating the enterprise, upon the theory that this activity would be an extension of government into the realm of business.

The viewpoint of proponents of the bill was presented by Frederick H. Tibbets, chairman of the club's section on irrigation. Mr. Tibbets pointed out that he is opposed to the extension of government in business, but declared that the bill does not contemplate government participation to any extent greater than is now commonly accepted in the United States. Northern California must assist southern California in securing passage of the measure, he said, because it is necessary to the continued existence and growth of that district.

Tracing the needs for the Boulder Canyon project, the speaker cited the necessity of flood protection for Imperial Valley. In from six to 20 years, he said, the present channel of the lower Colorado will be entirely silted up, and the only new channel which it can choose lies through Imperial Valley itself. He also pointed out that under the present arrangement whereby water is brought to the valley through Mexico, landowners south of the international border have a right to one-half the contents of the canal, which with the increased development of lands there will soon force the drying up of many acres within the United States.

Calls It Treasury Raid

He also declared that the project is needful as a source of domestic water supply to Los Angeles and other metropolitan centers in the southern part of California, and asserted that the development work will be paid for entirely out of its earnings, costing the Federal Government nothing but administrative effort.

In opposition to the bill, John D. Galloway, a consulting engineer, declared that it is an attempted raid upon the United States Treasury. He said that the project would not constitute a raid upon the Treasury, but is financially a sound proposition. It would not take a drop of water away from Mexico which is now being put to beneficial use in that country, he added, but stop further developments there which would prevent future extension of irrigated districts north of the border.

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CALLES ORDERS RIGID CHECK ON PISTOL PERMITS

**President Desires to Stop
Wholesale Revolver Car-
rying in Mexico**

MEXICO CITY (Special Correspondence)—President Plutarco Elias Calles has ordered the Secretariat of Interior to issue orders to the military and police authorities to minimize issuance of pistol permits to private individuals. This movement at the present affects only the Federal District—Mexico City and environs—but it will be extended, say officials, to all sections of the Nation.

The secretariat was asked by the President to communicate with state authorities to get their co-operation in banning wholesale pistol carrying on the part of irresponsible persons, believing this to be a first step in curbing murders, saloon fights and general lawlessness.

Previously, it had been relatively simple for the person to obtain a revolver permit, but all licenses, not absolutely necessary, are now being revoked by the order. No new ones will be issued, when the present expire, except to watchmen and those authorized for self-protection.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The resignation of Miguel Cruchaga Tocornal, Ambassador of Chile, leaves the Tacna-Arica problem still farther from a solution, it is felt here.

The State Department, not yet having been officially notified, cannot comment on the situation, but it is known that the Chilean Ambassador had thrown himself heartily into the effort to find a way out of the difficulty and that he was in accord with the United States on the so-called compromise plan by which it was hoped that the boundary negotiations could be continued.

He had many conferences with Robert E. Olds, Undersecretary of State, who was handling the matter for the State Department, and there was every reason to expect that his recommendation would be acted upon favorably by the Chilean Government. He adds that the second secretary of the Embassy has been recalled, it is understood.

The State Department has received no direct communication from the Chilean Government for some time. The report of the proceedings of the commission has not been presented to the President and may remain unacted upon.

Since the resignation of the Ambassador indicates that the Chilean Government is not willing to meet the United States in an effort to compromise difficulties—information understood to have been contained in a note which called forth the Ambassador's resignation—it is not easy to see what step can be taken by the United States looking toward a settlement of the boundary dispute.

Commerce Bureau OPEN IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (Special Correspondence)—Better trade facilities for Kansas City and a good portion of the Southwest have been provided through the opening here of a district bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. The bureau is one of 25 similar agencies established in the United States by the Department of Commerce at Washington. It will serve western Missouri and the entire states of Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma.

THERE might have been a day when youngsters preferred to stay home rather than go to school tardy, but it is not the case in a public school in Kansas City, Mo., according to Mrs. M. B. D. She writes of taking her little girl to school and explaining that she thought it better to bring her late, rather than leave her at home. "That is perfectly right," replied the teacher. "Of course, we like promptness, but we want the child to feel that it is not so much the time that counts, as it is that we want him to feel that he is always welcome."

BRIDGE FOR PUNGWE RIVER TRANSVAAL (Special Correspondence)—A railway bridge over the Pungwe River in Portuguese East Africa is to be built, and work is to start immediately. The contract has been secured by a British firm, including 1½ miles of viaduct, for the Beira Railway Company, Ltd., at an approximate cost of £50,000. It is expected the work will be completed in 18 months.

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IMPROVED LAWS ON BANKRUPTCY ARE ADVOCATED

Commercial Law Group
Meets in Atlantic City to
Discuss Practices

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 22 (Special)—Discussion of problems pertaining to the practice of commercial law and the improvement of current commercial conditions and professional practices featured the annual convention of the Commercial Law League of America which opened a four-day meeting here today. Delegates are here from all sections of the country.

While a number of social and entertainment features have been arranged by the local committee, and occupied most of convention time to day, delegations are looking forward with eagerness to the discussion of the various committee reports, particularly those on ethics, bankruptcy law, arbitration, uniform state laws and uniform rates. The committee on bankruptcy will offer to the convention recommendations for the improvement of the practice of bankruptcy and renew its offer of co-operation with the judiciary, bar associations and other organizations to this end.

On Bankruptcy Law

The league will reaffirm its position that "a repeal of the national bankruptcy law is undesirable and should be opposed by lawyers and laymen alike," but that every effort to improve the practice and eliminate fraud should be made.

The convention was opened by addresses of welcome by Anthony M. Ruffo, Mayor of Atlantic City; H. Walter Gill of Atlantic City and Henry Wollman of New York, with a response by Frederick A. Lind of Chicago. Preliminary committee meetings, appointment of a committee on resolutions, headed by John R. Edwards, and routine marked the afternoon session.

In his address to the convention Maurice P. Davidson, president of the league, reviewed the year's work and paid tribute to the work of the committee which, he said, "performed their duties with vigor and efficiency, giving a great service for the promotion of good in the fields of commercial law."

What the League Does

Of the causes espoused by the league, Mr. Davidson said:

"How great is the cause which the Commercial Law League serves! It is as broad as commerce, as profound as the law, as boundless as the application of human thought to human needs." Referring to his administration, Mr. Davidson said that no act gave him cause for greater pride than the thought manifested by the executive committee in responding quickly to the suggestion that \$1000 be contributed for rehabilitation work in the Mississippi River flood area.

On the question of legal education, Mr. Davidson called attention to the brief he submitted to the Court of Appeals of the State of New York last March in conjunction with presidents of the bar associations, representatives from law schools and other legal agencies, bearing upon the question of preliminary education required of candidates for admission to the bar, which brief, he said, in accord with the rules, was later formulated and issued by the Court of Appeals.

Reviewing the action of the league in recent years on the question of professional ethics, Mr. Davidson referred to the 14 additional canons which are to be submitted to the American Bar Association at its convention in Buffalo next month, adding that the matters touched on by the new canons are of vital importance and will be contained in the special report of the league's committee on ethics.

Boston Has Only Mathuran Art Outside India, Where It Originated

Fragment of Pediment That May Have Been Part of Temple, Makes Rare Acquisition, Says Dr. Coomer Aswamy—Only Four Now in World

In the acquisition, by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, of a relief of the old "Mathura" School of Indian Art, Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, curator of the department of Indian art, considers that the museum now owns the finest of its kind in the United States.

The piece is a thin slab of red sandstone, carved on either side to complete a pediment decorated with a repeating ornament of three varieties which was probably part of the main or only entrance to a temple which may have been entirely of stone, although it may possibly have been of brick, except for the doorways.

The carvings represent four scenes from the life of the Buddha, two of them being the "Great Enlightenment" and "The Preaching of the First Sermon," more correctly called "The Turning of the Wheels of the Law." Of the other two scenes one is a representation of the Bowl and the other is a structural temple, honored by men and women bearing lotus flowers.

Dr. Coomaraswamy believes that this is an exceedingly valuable addition to the hitherto scanty material relating to the structural temples of the period of Kusana 50-320 A. D. No structural temples older than the fourth and fifth centuries have survived in India but judging from this fragment, it is apparent that temple architecture had reached a relatively advanced stage before that time.

There are existent, so far as is known, only four of such pediments, two of the Buddhist type and two relating apparently to the Jaina period. Two of these are in the Lucknow Museum and a third in the Mathura Museum so that the one which has come into possession of the Boston Museum is the only one owned outside of Lucknow. The mu-

DECORATIVE USES OF GLADIOLI ILLUSTRATED IN BOSTON SHOW

Attractive Arrangement Is Emphasized in Awards—California Originations Are Features of Prize Display—Amateurs Are Well Represented

Seabrook Nurseries of Seabrook, N. H., L. G. Rowe, proprietor, won the gold medal award of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in the gladiolus exhibition, which was concluded last evening in Horticultural Hall with a decorative display of gladioli covering a space of 150 square feet.

This entry included practically all

the standard commercial and show varieties and several new varieties, among the most notable of which were "Orchid," a splendid blue which originated in California and "Pearl of California," of similar origin and equal loveliness. Second in this class, prizes for which were offered under the provisions of the John Allen French Fund, was taken by North River Farms of Marshfield.

The decision of the New England Gladiolus Society, which joined with the Horticultural Society in administration of the show, to focus competitive attention upon the use of gladioli for decorative effect, was strongly reflected in the composite arrangement of the entries. The custom of former years, of setting entries in martial rows in vases, had completely disappeared excepting from the lower side hall, where individual specimens were arranged for judging, and instead the upper and large main exhibition-room glowed with gladioli, thousands of them, arranged with an apparent determination to make the most of their decorative properties.

Arrangement Emphasized

The award of prizes, therefore, brought into relief not only the record of individual growers for ingenuity in arrangement, an important aspect in the popularization of this flower which prior to 1910 was hardly known to any extent in the United States, though it was being cultivated to advantage in England.

A. Stephen of Waban contested the most experienced grower of gladioli in the United States, won the President's Cup for the most meritorious display entered in the exhibition with his large showing of 100 and more gladiolus varieties and, besides numerous class and special awards, took the gold medal of the New England Gladiolus Society for arrangement.

Among the showings of small groups of blooms by amateur growers, Wendell W. Wyman, of Sharon, took three firsts and one second with his vases of three blooms each of the splendid red "Pythia," "Albania," white, the deep lavender importation from Holland, "Jacob von Bergen," and Fischer's "Gold Elsie."

Jelle Roos of Concord, with a mag-

BUSES REPLACE TROLLEYS

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 20 (Special)—Trolley cars on the Boston Post Road have been replaced by modern motor coaches. The County Transportation Company has taken over the franchises of the New York & Stamford Railway Company, operating trolley cars between New Rochelle and Stamford, Conn. The railway company has been in the hands of receivers for several years. The substitution of 50 motor coaches for 25 trolley cars of the double track interurban type was made at midnight on Aug. 17.

M. JONES THE POSTMASTER

Alonzo W. Jones has been postmaster in Orleans, Mass., since July 28, 1919, according to the Post Office Department in Boston. This corrects the caption of a picture printed on July 26, in which it said that Mrs. Ethel Baker Mayo was postmaster. Mrs. Mayo serves as substitute mail carrier at times.

Institution Rooms Brightened by Flower Show Bouquets

Benevolent Mission Takes Charge of Banks of Blossoms at Close of Gladiolus Exhibit to Distribute Them as Messages of Cheer

Gladioli which Saturday and Sunday called thousands of visitors to Horticultural Hall, were sent speeding in motor cars and trucks today to carry their message of beauty and joy to numerous institutions where veterans, children, and men and women generally are being cared for in and near Boston.

Precisely all of the flowers that had been in the exhibition were given to the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission to be distributed to those whom the mission believed would most benefit by them. Under the direction of Mrs. Lewis A. Elliott, secretary in charge, volunteers workers assembled at the hall a little after 8 a. m. today, to sort the flowers, do them up in loose bundles and start them off.

Some of the flowers were called by the institutions, some were sent in automobiles or wagons whose services were contributed. By noon all of the flowers were on their way, and many of them already had their freshly cut stems in water, and were placed about rooms in homes and institutions.

All of the places caring for disabled veterans, including Rutland, had a full quota of flowers. Veterans always are first in the work of the Fruit and Flower Mission, and the report said that the gifts seem to give a special joy to those who are evident that the people for whom their sacrifices were made still remember and are grateful.

The mission maintains an office at Horticultural Hall which is open every morning of the year to receive contributions of flowers, fruit and vegetables for distribution among institutions, private homes and individuals, the last of whom are reached largely through co-operation with various philan-

OLD HOME WEEK CELEBRATIONS OPEN

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 22 (Special)—More than 100 cities and towns in New Hampshire began yesterday the official celebration of "Old Home Week," which will continue for seven days. At the "central observance" in Concord, George H. Moses, United States Senator, addressed a large gathering.

Tributes were paid by Mr. Moses to the "three fathers of Old Home Week," Gov. Frank West Rollins, Gov. Nahum J. Bachelder and Henry H. Metcalf.

LEBANON (N. Y.) CHAIRS GO TO LEBANON, SYRIA

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special)—Proprietors of inns on the Canadian side of the Vermont-Quebec border have seized on the fame of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-to-Paris flier, as a means of attracting the attention of tourists. An old farmhouse a mile north of the border near Richford now sports a large sign reading, "Lindbergh Inn." Another roadhouse at Highwater, Que., near North Troy, has been christened "Hotel Lindy."

showing in particular, his new pink phlox "See. E. I. Farrington" took special prizes.

Breck, showing an unusual display of "Campanula Inophylla" took a silver medal with this display and a vote of thanks for a table display of gladioli.

The fruit and vegetable classes, arranged in the basement exhibition room provoked peculiar interest because, in a way, they represented foreign and indigenous products that may be expected for standard in the autumn and harvest exhibitions.

Miss Marion Roby Case, Hillcrest Gardens, won prizes for squash, corn, eggplant and onions. The gardens of William K. Vanderbilt "Oakland Farm," South Portland, R. I., came off triumphant in the class for a collection of vegetables for which the Dowse Trophy was offered. Hillcrest Gardens took the award for the most varied collection of mid-summer fruits and for peaches.

Awards for Phlox

The comprehensive display of phlox arranged by the Cherry Hill Nursery secured several class awards and George N. Smith of Wellesley,

Boston's Art Center Expanding



NEW SCHOOL OF MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
Due to Open in September, With Formal Dedication Later in the Fall, This New Building Will House the Classes in a Permanent Home of Its Own for the First Time Since the School Was Organized. It is Located in the Fenway Adjoining to the Museum Itself.

New School of Fine Arts Museum in Fenway to Be Opened Sept. 26

Marks First Permanent Building—300 Students Expected to Enroll—Has Latest Appointments Even to Lunch Room—Recreation Ground Planned

When the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which has been housed in a temporary structure, opens its season for the year 1927-1928 on Sept. 26, it will be for the first time in a permanent building of its own.

The new building erected for it by the museum at the corner of the Fenway and Museum Road, directly across from the temporary wooden structure it had occupied since 1909, is now readying its interior finish.

While it is probable that this will not be completed by the time school opens, there seems no doubt that the 300 students expected can be accommodated at that time.

Architecturally, the new building is not at all like the museum. It is in the Georgian style, faced with brick and artificial stone. It is of fireproof construction and was designed by Guy Lowell.

Best of First Instructor

The main entrance is on the Fenway, facing the Gardner Museum. The vestibule and large entrance hall are simple yet rich in design and finish. The hall has a beamed ceiling and terrazzo floors of gray marble edged with black. The walls are to be finished in a warm yellow. While it is probable that this will not be completed by the time school opens, there seems no doubt that the remainder of the season will bring a more plentiful supply.

The mission is believed to be the oldest organization of its kind in existence. It was started in 1869 by Miss Helen Tinkham and met in the vestry of the old Hollis Street Church. Later the work of the Flower Mission, as it was then called, was taken over by the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches and finally the work was organized under a committee of the Benevolent Fruit and Flower Mission. Mrs. Arthur Robbins is chairman of the committee, and Arthur W. Moore is treasurer.

TEACHERS' HOME RECEIVES \$5000 GIFT

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 22 (Special)—Mrs. Fletcher D. Proctor of Proctor has given \$5000 to the permanent fund of the McConnell Rest Home for Teachers, according to an announcement by the directors. Several smaller gifts also have been received within the past few weeks, among them being \$200 from the Mrs. Mary Porter estate of Cornwall, and \$250 from the Middlebury teachers as a memorial to Miss Julia A. Bond, who served Middlebury as a graded school teacher many years. Another \$250 is to be given by the Middlebury teachers the coming year, according to the directors.

Seven retired educators are now enjoying the Rest Home and several applications have been received for entrance the coming autumn. Miss Mary Ballou, a former social service worker in Boston, is matron at the McConnell Rest Home. A special meeting of the finance committee is to be held the second week in September, when plans will be formulated to increase the permanent fund from \$37,000 to \$50,000.

TWO INNS NAMED FOR COL. LINDBERGH

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Aug. 22 (Special)—Proprietors of inns on the Canadian side of the Vermont-Quebec border have seized on the fame of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, New York-to-Paris flier, as a means of attracting the attention of tourists.

An old farmhouse a mile north of the border near Richford now sports a large sign reading, "Lindbergh Inn." Another roadhouse at Highwater, Que., near North Troy, has been christened "Hotel Lindy."

Hope to Develop Playground

The new building occupies only a portion of the land bought for its use, thus allowing for future development. It is planned to fence in this part of the grounds as a place for recreation. Past students and friends of the school have been appealed to help in raising funds for its equipment.

Formal opening of the school is planned for November when there will be an exhibition of work and the building will be open for inspection. The school is governed by a council of which Edmund C.

BRITISH AVIATOR READY TO START

Capt. Hamilton May Hop Off From Upavon Flight—Another Courtney Delay

BRISTOL, Eng., Aug. 22 (AP)—Captain Leslie Hamilton, British aviator, announced today that he would transfer his Fokker-Jupiter monoplane from Bristol to the Upavon airrome, on Salisbury Plain, this evening, in readiness for the transatlantic hop off, which he hopes will be about 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. Fuel for the flight is already at the Upavon field.

Captain Hamilton indicated the possibility of another man making the flight with him in addition to Col. F. F. Minchin, but declined to divulge the name.

SOUTHERN, Aug. 22 (AP)—Capt. Frank T. Courtney, British aviator, who had hoped to hop off tomorrow morning on his transatlantic flight to the United States, said this afternoon that his hop off probably would have to be postponed because of a wind from the Channel extending 500 miles from the west coast.

Recent reports had indicated a distinct improvement in conditions over the Atlantic, and had even raised the hope of good flying conditions this evening.

SEVENOAKS, Eng., Aug. 22 (AP)—A Royal Dutch Air Lines monoplane, which left Croydon for Amsterdam at 8 o'clock this morning with 11 passengers, was forced to land in a field near here.

BARODA PERSISTENT AGAINST ALCOHOL

Resolution Passed for Closing Liquor Shops

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—For the third time the Baroda Legislative Assembly has passed by a narrow majority a resolution for closing the liquor shops in Amreli district. The House has passed a similar resolution twice before, and it is hoped that this time at any rate it will share a better fate at the hands of the State Government.

The mover of the resolution, Mr. Mohansingh, pointed out that the adjoining states of Bhavnagar and Godal had prohibited the sale of liquor in their territories and that Baroda, which had considered a progressive and should follow suit. Further, he contended, adoption of prohibition in Amreli will not materially affect the finances of the state.

The loss is estimated only at Rs. 20,000, which cannot be considered as severe.

The Minister for Revenue and Excise opposed the motion, though he sympathized with the object of the mover, while the new Dewan (Chief Minister), V. T. Krishnamachari, advised propaganda as a means of attaining total prohibition.

GASOLINE CUT IN TEXAS

Gasoline has been reduced one cent a gallon in several cities in Texas.

In Boston

SCORES of merchants, representing most every line of retail business, invite readers of The Christian Science Monitor to shop at their stores. The next time you shop in Boston, why not accept the invitations of these advertisers? You will find them ready to serve you and appreciative of your patronage.

BOSTON COUNCIL CAMPAIGN GAINS MANY ENTRANTS

Contests Develop in 17 of
City's 22 Wards With
Much Time Left

Nomination papers for election to the Boston City Council on Nov. 8 have been filed by 55 prospective candidates. The formal nomination petitions, which must be signed by not less than 300 registered voters before a candidate may have his name printed on the municipal ballot, were not issued by the board of election commissioners to the applicants of the Boston City Hall until Tuesday, Sept. 6.

The only application for papers this morning was made by Bernard C. Harkins Jr., secretary of the Alfred E. Smith Club, who intends to be a candidate from Ward 8 against John F. Dowd, the incumbent. James S. Trembley, president of this club, has filed as a candidate in Ward 10.

Under the amended city charter, 22 men are to be elected, one from each ward, and the official ballot contains no party designations.

Of those who have filed requests with the election commission for nomination papers, 19 are members of the present City Council. Three, John I. Fitzgerald, Ward 3; Walter J. Freely, Ward 10, and Horace Guild, Ward 19, have not yet formally signified their intentions to stand for re-election but it is understood that they propose to do so.

Few Have Clear Fields

From the applications filed so far, contests are indicated in 17 of the city's 22 wards. No candidates have yet appeared from Ward 3, that in the North and West Ends of the city proper, which is at present represented by Mr. Fitzgerald.

Dr. Seth F. Arnold, councilman from Ward 4, the Back Bay district, has filed for re-election and no other candidate has till now been announced for consideration. Dr. Arnold is a Republican in state and national politics. Henry Parkman Jr., member of the council from Ward 5, the Beacon Hill district, and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations which gave an exhaustive study of the Mayor's budget last spring, recommending substantial economies which the council later declined to insist upon, is so far unopposed.

But one candidate has, so far, been announced from Ward 17, Dechester. Robert Gardner Wilson Jr., who is serving as a member for nomination papers two years ago there were seven other candidates in the contest with Mr. Wilson. In Ward 22, which is the Brighton ward, John J. Hefner, president of the council, and a Democrat in state and national affairs, has to date no opposition.

Situation May Change Greatly

As the time limit for applications does not expire until Tuesday, Sept. 27, the present situation in the councilmanic campaign is admittedly one which will probably be greatly changed before the final stages are approached. Nineteen prospective candidates announced for the council during the first four days from the time for entries in the campaign. Last week 35 more candidates were announced.

Two years ago several prospective candidates withdrew from the campaign shortly after filing requests for nomination papers. Others failed to file any petitions signed by citizens for their nomination, while several other candidates failed to file petitions containing the names of 200 registered qualified voters which are requisite to run into the ballot as a nominee on the official ballot. At City Hall those who are interested in the campaign are expecting many changes before the final stages are reached.

POSTAL CLERKS ELECT OFFICERS

Massachusetts Branch Holds
Its Convention

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 22 (AP)—Henry L. Morency of Lawrence was elected president of the Massachusetts Federation of Post Office Clerks in the closing hours of a two-day convention here yesterday, succeeding James A. Finnerty of this city, who refused to accept a second term.

Other officers elected were: first vice-president, William Gilman of North Adams; second vice-president, Harry P. Cauley of Holyoke; third vice-president, A. J. Fisher, Springfield; fourth vice-president, E. J. Kelley, New Bedford; delegate to the national biennial convention at Indianapolis, Henry L. Morency; secretary-treasurer, John A. Kelley, Boston.

The following program was sponsored to be submitted to the national convention: (1) a rigid seniority rule; (2) longevity pay giving men with 10 years service \$100 and those with 20 years service \$200 more than other clerks; (3) an impartial court of appeals; (4) adoption of the Butler bill calling for cash salary each week instead of by weekly checks; (5) guarantee of 80 hours' work each week for substitutes.

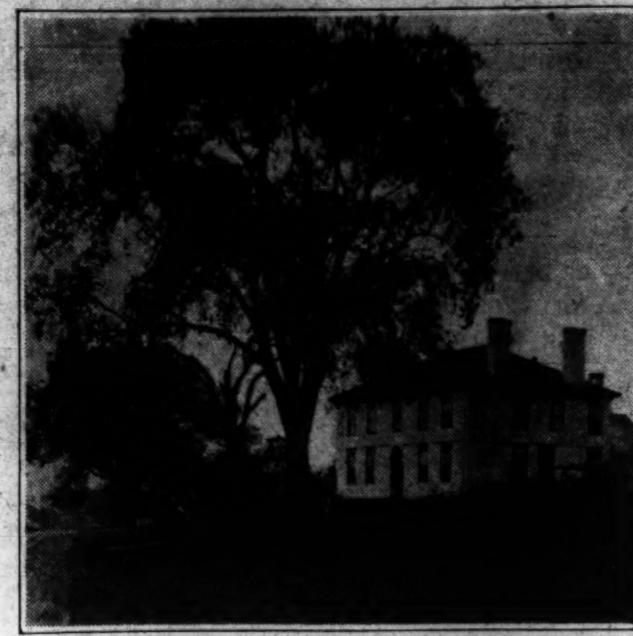
James A. Smith, treasurer of the Connecticut federation and John D. Murphy of Boston, vice-president of the national body were speakers.

PROFESSOR MATHER GREEN ACRE LECTURER

ELLIOTT Mc., Aug. 22 (Special)—Prof. Kirkley F. Mather of Harvard is giving a series of six lectures commencing today at the Green Acre Institute. This is the fourth set of lectures of the summer group, Prof. Herbert Adams Gibbons of Princeton having opened the summer series on Aug. 1 with six lectures on nationalism and internationalism. The second series was by Prof. John H. Randall of Columbia University, and the third by Prof. William R. Shepherd, also of Columbia.

Professor Mather is chairman of the department of geology and geography at Harvard, and a lecturer at Radcliffe and Wellesley Colleges.

One of Connecticut's Old Homes



The Pinney Homestead at Ellington Has Been Occupied by Seven Generations of the Family

Pinneys Live on Same Estate Deeded to Them by the Indians

Seven Successive Generations Have Occupied Land at Ellington, Conn., Upon Which a Substantial House Was Built Over 200 Years Ago

ELLINGTON, Conn., Aug. 22 (Special)—In pursuing the ancient highway toward Manchester the tourist's eye is caught by a dignified square brick house on the right which bears the atmosphere of a former period. If curiosity leads him to make inquiries he will learn that this place since 1717 has been the Pinney homestead, where seven successive generations of the family have lived, and that the only deed ever given to the property is the one that the first settler of the town, Samuel Pinney, took from the Indians before building his log cabin in the year mentioned.

It will be explained further that the present house, occupied by William Pinney, was erected in the first years of the Revolutionary War, and that the second story was yet to be finished when the owner, Eleazer Pinney, answered a call for troops to repel the invasion of Burgoyne. Having served through the campaign that culminated in the battle of Saratoga and Burgoyne's surrender, and winning the rank of Lieutenant, he returned to run his farm.

The rearrangement of service should also effect a reduction in street congestion, it is felt, by consolidating in a few trucks under regular schedules the scattered merchandise shipments which now move separately in privately owned trucks and others. The trucking under the Boston & Maine system will be performed by present trucking concerns under contract to the Boston & Maine Transportation Company, so there will be no multiplication of vehicles.

The rearward movement of service is now ready to take Passengers, and is intended to set off from Arch Street Ferry in Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Burlington, Bristol, Bordentown and Trenton, to return on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—Price for Passengers 2/6 to Burlington and Bristol, 3/9 to Bordentown, 5/ to Trenton. June 14.

THE STEAM-BOAT

"Sets off this day, from Arch St. at 10 o'clock for Burlington and Bristol, Bordentown & Trenton, and returns tomorrow." August 26.

THE STEAM-BOAT

"Will set out from Arch Street Wharf on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock in the morning for Chester, to return the same day. Sept. 10th."

"In this passenger and freight service the boat was a technical success, but a financial failure. Evidently, it met every demand but that of the stockholders. The machinery, crude and cumbersome, left too little space for passengers and freight to enable the vessel to pay expenses, and the volume of trade at that time was not sufficient to warrant the stockholders' continued expenditures."

"The ship is still confident of the great future of steam navigation, and believing that transportation in the Old World offered the conditions necessary for financial success, Fitch went to France. There on Nov. 29, 1791, he secured a patent for 15 years for "Mécanisme propre à faire mouvoir des bateaux par le moyen d'une machine à feu." But the French Revolution so disturbed trade and finances that Fitch was unable to achieve anything.

Fulton Enjoyed Advantages

"Disappointed and almost impoverished, Fitch returned to the United States. About 1794, he set out for Kentucky, with the intention of living upon his lands there and forming a company to establish steamboats on the western waters. There

in Bardstown he passed his few remaining years engaged on steamboat models, while compelled to spend practically all his energy and property in protracted lawsuits against squatters who had settled upon his land.

"As if to substantiate observation by Charles W. Eliot in 1891, that "it has been too much the custom to think of education as an affair of youth, and even of the earlier years of life, but it really should be the work of the whole life," the division of university extension, established in 1916, has given instruction to 300,000 adult students.

Fees Are Increased

On July 1, the enrollment in the classes was 32,260, an increase of 5,261 over last year, while 5,500 were enrolled in the home study courses by correspondence and 1,787 for instruction by radio.

Fees for the extension courses have been increased, now running from \$3 to \$10, with 60 per cent of the on the \$3 basis, but notwithstanding the increase enrollment is constantly growing. Thirteen-tenths is the average of the university extension students. The division would like to see 10 years younger.

The work is not a duplication of grade school teaching. Those applying for such instruction are directed into the elementary schools.

"Soon the sun was shining upon an American of exceptional artistic, engineering, inventive ability, named Robert Fulton. Louisiana was purchased from France, and capital, driven from the sea by the Napoleonic wars, turned to manufacturing and internal commerce. Men of wealth became aware of the rich opportunities in the commerce of the nation's great internal waterways, and Chancellor Robert R. Livingston placed at Fulton's disposal sums of money for his needs. Fulton expended on the Clermont over \$20,000, and secured his steam-engine from the firm of Boulton & Watt, Soho Foundry, England.

"Reward and praise came to Robert Fulton. But for John Fitch, inventor of the steamboat in 1787, the times were indeed sad out of joint.

However, in the re-writing of history, John Fitch will undoubtedly be awarded the homage he so justly deserved.

Some of His Advertisements

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22 (AP)—"Our American Eagle" was the subject of a humorous talk by Howland Wood, curator of the American Numismatic Society of New York City, speaking before the members of the American Numismatic Association at the Hotel Bond here last night. Mr. Wood, who is one of the leading coin experts in this country, illustrated his subject with a series of drawings which he prepared himself.

Starting with the appearance of different condensers, boilers, and cylinders, the eagle as it looked when first stamped on American coins in the last decade of the eighteenth century, Mr. Wood traced the metamorphosis of the bird down to the species seen on present-day coinage.

**PASSENGER AGENT
AT SPRINGFIELD NAMED**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 22 (Special)—Orrin J. Petrie has been appointed district passenger agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad at Springfield, in place of James Gray, who has resigned. The appointment takes effect today. Mr. Petrie's territory will include the Albany division of the Boston & Albany Railroad from Springfield to Albany.

Mr. Petrie is a native of Somerville and was educated in the public schools of that city. He entered the service of the Boston & Albany Railroad in March of 1912 in the auditing department, and has occupied various positions, his last assignment being as rate clerk in the office of the general passenger agent at Boston.

ONE OF CONNECTICUT'S OLD HOMES

TRUCKS TO TAKE SMALL FREIGHT

B. & M. Will Reorganize Service Between Suburban Points and Boston Terminal

The Boston & Maine Railroad is to reorganize and expedite its small lot freight service by using motor-trucks to carry merchandise between outlying stations and its newly equipped Boston freight terminals at the northern artery. The object of the change, it is stated, is to give a better service and thus to regain for the railroad business which has been lost to private and public motortrucks.

Beginning next Monday the railroad's motortruck operations will be coordinated with freight car service at the northern artery terminals, which will give small-lot shippers and consignees 24 to 72 hours faster service on merchandise bound to or from points in New England, in the West and South. In some instances the new arrangement will involve a saving of present trucking costs to the shipper or consignee.

Service Will Be Extended

The regularly scheduled motor-truck service will operate between the modern terminal at northern artery and Woburn, Watertown, Everett, Chelsea, Cambridge, Stoneham, Watertown, North Somerville, Malden and Winchester, with direct lines with through freight cars to and from important distributing centers. Within a few weeks the plan will be extended to Melrose, Reading and Wakefield, and eventually to other cities in the Greater Boston area and elsewhere in New England.

The new arrangement will effect a substantial improvement over the present conditions, under which such shipments now are either forwarded to transfer points like Salem and Nasua, before being put into through cars to destination or are being lost to the railroad because of the delays involved.

Lieut. Eleazer Pinney was an influential political figure and an administrator of large estates, and his son, Benjamin, was a state senator and presiding judge of Tolland county. The inscriptions on soldier memorials bespeak the bravery of the Pinney race and in the stately brick house has been provided a physical memorial to those who have been written into the history of that region.

The house rests on heavy foundations of cut stone and the brick walls, laid wood, frame, are of similarly sturdy type. The original hand-carved pine woodwork lends beauty and dignity to the ample square rooms, but the huge brick oven which was built close by shelter groups have been removed. The house is generally supplied with fireplaces.

Being a mason as well as a farmer, Eleazer Pinney personally built the house with the aid of others of the family, and from examination of his workmanship it is inferred that he was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. The Pinneys were distinguished for big families and in later years two other substantial houses were built close by to shelter groups of that name.

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A stock company known as "The Steamboat Company" supported Fitch in 1785 in the construction of a model boat, his second, which ran successfully on the Delaware River on July 27, 1786. The Columbian Magazine for the following December and January printed articles on "A New Invented Steamboat" by John Fitch.

Convinced of the possibilities of steam navigation and encouraged by the acts of several state legislatures, the Steamboat Company resolved to build a larger steamboat, to be moved by an engine with a 12-inch cylinder.

Time of Constitutional Convention

"On Aug. 22, 1787, Fitch's third steamboat, 45 feet long and 12 feet wide was publicly tried on the Delaware at Philadelphia before many members of the Constitutional Convention, but the speed of four hours an hour did not satisfy those financially interested in the project.

Twenty years later Robert Fulton's Clermont achieved a speed of only five miles an hour on the Hudson River. Fitch and the company stockholders were disappointed, but many members of the Constitutional Convention wrote enthusiastic letters of Fitch's success.

The following year, in spite of great financial difficulties, Fitch succeeded in getting a larger steamboat. On Oct. 12, 1798, with 30 passengers on board, he made the trip from Philadelphia to Burlington, a distance of 20 miles, the lowest time in 3½ hours. However, this rate of speed did not satisfy the inventor or his associates; and for over a year experiments were made in attempting to improve the machinery.

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ONE OF CONNECTICUT'S OLD HOMES

The Pinney Homestead at Ellington has been occupied by seven generations of the family.

State's Official Interest in Education Extends to Service of Immigrant and College Graduate

Department Supervises Pub- lic School Curricula and Normal Schools

Massachusetts maintains her interest in the educational field by an elaborately organized system that ranges from giving a helping hand to the immigrant as soon as he has stepped off the boat to advanced courses of adult instruction for all who want to add to the fullness of living by continuing to study and learn.

Six and one-half million dollars is the annual cost of the State Department of Education. By that token it will be discerned that here is one of the largest and most important administrative units on Beacon Hill—also one of the oldest, going back to the days of Horace Mann, who was bronze on a high pedestal outside the Bulfinch front, looking down on Boston Common.

Dr. Payson Smith, present Commissioner of Education, is an educator of renown and received one of the highest salaries of the State officials.

RADIO

BALSA WOOD REPRODUCER IS LATEST IDEA

**World's Lightest Wood,
With No Resonant Char-
acteristic, Now Utilized**

Much interest has been shown in this new type of loudspeaker, and a member of the laboratory staff has built up one as a basis for the following article. Too much care cannot be taken in the choice of the unit used.

Generally speaking the loudspeaker is the weakest link in radiocast receiving systems. It is possible to build excellent amplifiers for receivers, which are also used with pick-up devices to amplify to loudspeaker volume the new phonograph records. No matter how perfectly the amplifier may work, it cannot stop a poor loudspeaker from giving out distorted noises.

For this reason anything new in loudspeaker construction which will tend to overcome this undesirable feature is greatly welcomed. This article deals with a loudspeaker which can easily be built at home by the most inexperienced man. The only tools required are a hammer, screw driver and a sharp knife, preferably a safety razor blade.

The speaker is to be made from Balsa wood. What is this wood that will make such a perfect speaker? Balsa is the lightest known wood, averaging about six or seven pounds per cubic foot, while cork averages about 14 pounds. It grows in Panama and other tropical countries, and is used widely in the airplane industry. Because it is 92 per cent air, it makes an excellent insulating medium against heat.

By mounting very thin pieces of Balsa wood in a substantial wooden frame, and coupling to its center a suitable driving unit such as is used in cone speakers, the resulting loudspeaker when connected to a good amplifier will give out unusually good tone quality at the low frequencies, and yet maintain a flat characteristic through the useful audio-frequency range to a point above 6000 cycles.

The Balsa wood loudspeaker comes in kit form, ready to be assembled. It is complete in every way with nothing else to buy except the exterior ornamentations.

The actual construction of the speaker is as follows:

Upon opening the kit package, the builder will find the following items:

1. Three wide strips of Balsa wood.
2. Thin ribs or fins or Balsa wood.
3. Four pieces hardwood for frame complete.
4. One piece of hardwood for mounting the electric driving unit.
5. One bushing which holds stylus of the driving unit.
6. One square piece of wood to hold bushing.
7. One tube of Du Pont cement, brads and screws.

The driving unit may be one which can be obtained with the kit or one of some other make. The driving unit of Western Electric Co. C. 600 probably is best of all to use. Cut two arms of the top part of the stylus and yet maintain a flat characteristic through the useful audio-frequency range to a point above 6000 cycles.

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Rear View of Speaker



This Photograph Illustrates the Details Discussed in the Accompanying Article. The Unit Used on This Particular Job Was the Late Unit. If Possible, the Western Electric 540 A. W. Unit Should Be Used, But This Is Rather Expensive Compared to the Usual Run of Units on the Market.

bushing to the square, glue the block on the ribs at the center where they all meet.

Now mount the electric driving unit on the crosspiece (item 4). Place the crosspiece on the frame so that the stylus of the unit will fit into the expansion slot of the bushing.

Cut two arms of the top part of the ribs slightly if the stylus does not fit.

Cut the stylus to required length.

Then fasten the crosspiece to the frame with four flathead wood-screws. Tighten the expansion screw so that the stylus is gripped firmly.

The loudspeaker is now electrically complete and may be used as such.

However, the speaker is quite plain and should be more ornamental for use in the home. It is suggested that the lady of the house be called

into consultation at this time. Many kinds of covering can be placed over the front of the frame, such as cretonne or tapestry. If the speaker we built a small piece of cretonne, some fancy braid and a few tacks were all that was required.

A few last-minute suggestions complete this story.

One should spend not less than three or four hours covering the ribs to the stylus and care must be taken not to break or puncture the Balsa wood, as it is easily damaged.

A moment's carelessness may cost you a beautiful loudspeaker.

It should be remembered that it takes a very good power amplifier and a good program from a very good station to thoroughly enjoy the best this speaker is capable of producing.

When the speaker is completed this

will be a pleasure to own.

The speaker is to be mounted on a

baseboard, and the wires from the

loudspeaker are to be run through the baseboard.

Mr. Jenkins is a natural scientist, radio engineer and air pilot, inventor of the motion picture projector and the radio weather map machine, and is the recognized father of radio vision, having demonstrated its possibilities in 1925 before high government officials.

Four of his inventions are intended to make flying so safe and economical that a revolution in the field of aviation, as it affects recreation and sport, may result. Some of the things foreseen as a result of these inventions are:

The average citizen taking a "joy ride" on Sundays and holidays in an inexpensive airplane instead of an automobile.

Business men riding from their places of business in airplanes.

Wealthy persons entertaining in giant air yachts instead of on board the present expensive sea yachts.

The launching and landing of airplanes within small areas so that tops of buildings will be convenient.

With these inventions in operation experts believe, impetus will be given to flying for the sake of recreation and sport, as well as for commercial transportation. There have been several instances in which men have flown from fields not far from their places of business—but usually they are too far away to be convenient.

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With these inventions in operation experts believe, impetus will be given to flying for the sake of recreation and sport, as well as for commercial transportation. There have been several instances in which men have flown from fields not far from their places of business—but usually they are too far away to be convenient.

Four of his inventions are intended to make flying so safe and economical that a revolution in the field of aviation, as it affects recreation and sport, may result. Some of the things foreseen as a result of these inventions are:

The average citizen taking a "joy ride" on Sundays and holidays in an inexpensive airplane instead of an automobile.

Business men riding from their places of business in airplanes.

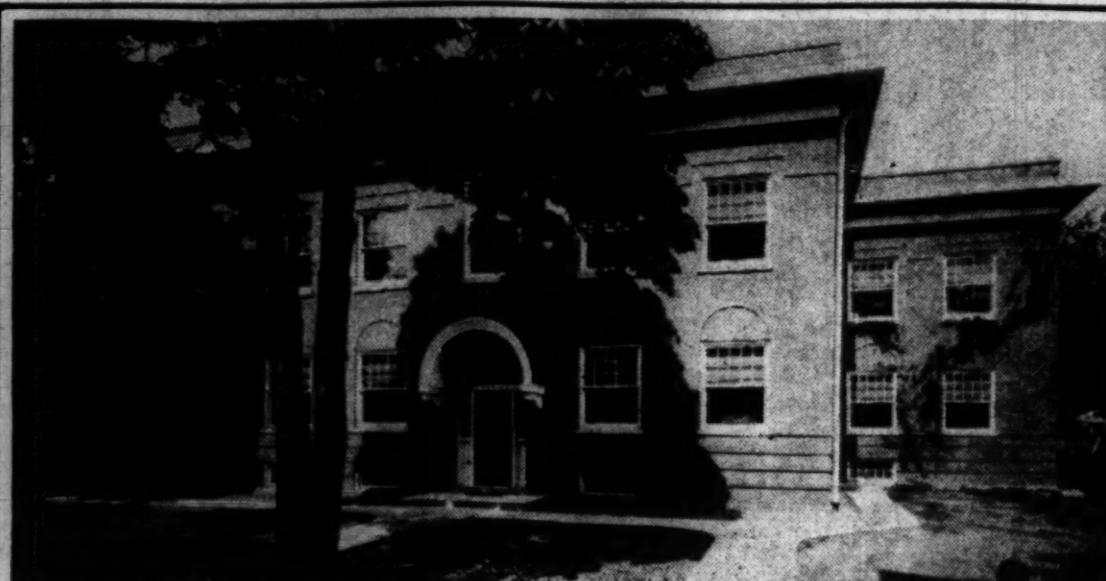
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Leader of 600,000 American Women Calls for Unremitting Campaign of Education to Stress Benefits of Prohibition and Combat Every Move to Weaken Enforcement



Moral and Economic Forces of Nation Combine to Form Dry Law Bulwark, Declares Mrs. Boole

W.C.T.U. Head Says Organization Was Never Better Equipped for Vigorous Work
—200,000 Members Added in Last Two Years—Urges Effort to Obtain Willing Obedience to Law

By WILLIS J. ABBOt
At a conference of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, held in Washington last January, a distinguished member of Congress told this story:

"On my ninetieth birthday, Channing Depew was interviewed by a newspaperman who asked him if he believed that prohibition would ever be enforced. 'Never,' he said.

"'What do you mean?' asked the interviewer.

"Depew uttered but one word, and that one word is the secret of the strength of prohibition."

If Mr. Depew's reminiscence of Mr. Depew has any certain authenticity to his memory, the view he expressed is but a commonplace of politics. Women took the lead in the agitation which resulted in the Eighteenth Amendment, and women will furnish the most unyielding political defense against its repeal. Never participants to any extent in the fallacious joys of alcoholism, they were the greatest sufferers from its evils.

As individuals and as members of militant temperance associations, they fought the saloon before national prohibition was dreamed of, and when that drastic remedy was formulated, women—though at that time without a vote in national elections—everywhere upheld it.

The oldest and largest organization of this sort is, of course, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, which only recently celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, and which has in the United States a membership in excess of 600,000. More than this it forms the nucleus of the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union which has a membership of over 1,000,000.

To Protect the Home

It is described by its officials as "an organization of Christian women, banded together for the protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic, and a triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law."

So well established is it, and so influential has it been in advancing the cause of temperance and of prohibition in the United States, that it is unnecessary to describe its activities or to tell its history. Through her devotion to its cause, and her enduring efforts during a lifetime toward building up a position that brilliant woman, Frances E. Willard, won for herself an international reputation, and has attained the double dignity of having her statue placed in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington, and her bust in the Hall of Fame of the University of New York.

Miss Willard gave the W.C.T.U. its first slogan, "Organize, Educate, Agitate." There have been emendations of that code since, but it still sets forth the method of procedure which must be followed if prohibition is to be made thoroughly effective.

Today the position held by Miss Willard is filled by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, who had served the organization in lesser positions for many years. In 1920 she attracted national attention by becoming a candidate of protest, put forward by the prohibitionists of New York, against Senator Wadsworth. In that contest she polled the largest vote ever given for a woman standing as a candidate for a national office.

Her home is in Brooklyn on a quiet street not far from the pleasant greenery of Prospect Park. The habits of prohibition workers are apt to be away from the roaring centers of urban life. The Anti-Saloon League has its headquarters in the little Ohio town of Westerville, which but for the activities of that league

would be hardly more than a village. The W.C.T.U. home, though now virtually within the confines of Chicago's busy activities, was established at Evanston, Ill., and for the greater number of its years has found in that town a quiet and scholarly retreat from the distractions of city life.

Not long ago I found occasion to talk with Mrs. Boole as to the part which her great organization is going to take in the fight of the liquor forces for reestablishment as a lawful interest in the United States. The fact that that drive is under way is patent to everybody. If it is to be repulsed, and its forces finally dispersed, all elements opposed to it must be united in the work of defense. Believing as I do that the most effective form of defense is going to be the renewal of education as to the evils of alcoholism, it seemed to me that the opinions of the woman who now heads the greatest educational organization devoted to that end would be of vital importance.

"Was there not," I inquired, "a tendency on the part of the members of the W.C.T.U. when prohibition was finally written in the statute books, to regard that as an accomplished triumph, and to look upon the battle as eternally won? Did not your organization therewith largely lay down its arms, and are you now not obliged to rebuild, instead of having an army ready to defend?"

Forces Not Disbanded

"Not at all," she said. "That was a case of singular intuition on the part of our former president, or as I better like to look upon it, an instance of actual divine guidance. Of course we did think when Congress had submitted, and the people had ratified the Eighteenth Amendment that the fight was over. We did not believe—that from our knowledge we should have foreseen—that the liquor forces would begin a systematic effort to undermine the law, to educate people into contempt for it, to violate it and to encourage its violation in every way. It had not been for a most fortunate provision on the part of Miss Anna A. Gordon, our former president, we would have been left facing this situation in a state of disorganization and almost disarmament."

"But it so happened that she had conceived the idea of a jubilee celebration, which should take the form of raising \$1,000,000 for the work of our organization, and of a vigorous endeavor to increase greatly its membership. This work has kept our battle lines drawn and our people active. As a result there has never been a time when the W.C.T.U. was better equipped for vigorous constructive work along prohibition lines than it is today. We have added over 200,000 members in the last two years to our organization, and we are a unit in our determination that there shall be no change in the prohibition law as enacted, and that enforcement shall be made more and more rigid."

Unremitting Education

"We know very well what's behind this talk of light wines and beer. That is not at all what the enemies of prohibition want. They want to go back to the old days when hard liquor was obtainable on almost every corner. They talk very smoothly about not being in favor of the return of the saloon. This is the sort of tribute of hypocrisy that vice always pays to virtue; for they must know, everybody must know, that if you are going to sell liquor the place in which it is sold will be a saloon, whether you call it a government agency or anything else."

"The taverns maintained in the Province of Quebec under the law are

conviction that prohibition was indeed of economic value to American society. Professor Feldman went on and demonstrated this fact in such a way that we have noticed that no one has made a successful effort to controvert his arguments.

"We all know that the money that used to go across the bar is now going into the establishment and maintenance of productive industries, expanding vastly the field of employment, and contributing enormously to the well-being of mankind in the United States. The W.C.T.U. will steadily press, through its association with schools, colleges, and churches, and patriotic associations, the fact of this economic advantage and further urge observance of law by all—rich, middle class, and poor.

"It is one of the deplorable facts that have come up under the operation of the prohibition law that the people who should be the supporters of law and order are—in reference to this issue—the practitioners of lawlessness and the preachers of anarchy. That can only be corrected by steady, persistent education, and the use of methods to impress upon individuals of this character the un wisdom, and indeed the criminality of their action."

"We do not underestimate the proportions of this task, but neither do we for a moment despair of accomplishing it, or look upon the present situation as in the slightest degree discouraging. You of course know that every legal decision in the higher courts of the United States up to the present time has been won by the advocates of prohibition. You know also that despite the clamor of the wets, they have been unable to put through Congress one single piece of legislation of the sort that they desire. Such incidents as the defeat of Wadsworth in New York show the political strength of the forces of sobriety and morality in this country."

"By the way, Mrs. Boole" interpolated the interviewer, "I notice in the papers quite a little talk as to the possibility of a national referendum on the prohibition question. Do you think such a thing is practicable or desirable, and how do you think it would come out?"

Proposed National Referendum

"As to how practicable it is I should not care to answer offhand. The Federal Government has no machinery for conducting a nation-wide referendum. Such a thing was never contemplated by the Constitution, and it would be difficult indeed to put into effect. As for such an expression of opinion on the part of the American people being desirable, I haven't the slightest hesitancy in affirming that it would be, nor do I doubt for a moment that the result would be an overwhelming endorsement of the prohibition law."

"We have had a lot of referenda useless demanded and enforced upon unwilling communities by the wets. Special pains were taken to hold these in states in which the liquor forces believe to be at least favorable to their cause. Notwithstanding this fact, the drys won wherever the referendum was held, and the mandatory action upon prohibition.

In Missouri, for example, where the issue was the repeal of the state liquor laws, the State cast a dry majority of 275,443 votes. Not long before it had gone dry by 60,000. This enormous increase shows how in a state, once the center of the great brewing industry, and always looked upon as rather wet, the results of prohibition have strengthened the hands of the voters. In Colorado the position of the wet was voted down by a majority of 40 per cent."

"The states in which the wets claimed to be victorious were New York, Illinois and Wisconsin. In these states little or no effort was made on the part of the prohibition forces to get out the votes for the very simple reason that the form of

the question submitted to popular vote was misleading, and the proposition set forth was one which legally could not be given effect. Even in Wisconsin the Governor vetoed the proposed legalization of 2.75 percent beer, saying: 'The only thing it can accomplish is to bring odium, ridicule and disgrace to the fair name of our beloved State.' In the states in which the referendum propositions set up a mandatory course of conduct the prohibitionists fought and won. In other states they permitted the referendum to go by the board. The real national referendum was the election of members of Congress, in which the drys were overwhelmingly successful."

Bearing this fact in mind, I am firmly of the conviction that could there be put to the people of the United States the question of the Eighteenth Amendment or amendment would be overwhelmingly supported. Consider the forces which would be arrayed in its support. Practically all the Protestant churches of the United States are a unit in support of prohibition, and even though the automobile industry what they think on the subject. Henry Ford has expressed himself unmistakably, and I have no doubt the others feel the same way.

"So when you get back of an issue the moral forces of the Nation, and the financial forces, it's pretty futile to suggest that both can be defeated."

"However, we of the W.C.T.U. are blind to the fact that at present, enforcement of the law is not satisfactory. One part is to promote the essentials of enforcement, and that will be our task in the days to come."

"In my last message to our organization, I summed up the things which must be done, and which we can aid in having done, in the following phrases:

"There must be an educational campaign backed up by the press, the church and the school, as well as by dry organizations, which will show why prohibition came to be the policy of the Government and which will create in the minds of the people a willingness to obey the law."

"We must support officials who

believe in the maintenance of law by all—rich, middle class and poor, not only through refraining from the use of all intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, but by refusing to connive at the violation of the law by purchasing of the bootlegger or helping in the diversion of liquors from permitted purposes to those that are prohibited. We must promote a citizenship that places the supremacy of constitutional law above party politics."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Sonny Finds a Brother

By NANCY BUSKETT

COOT-TOOT! Look out for my car!" It was Sonny shouting to the other boys on the sidewalk, and they scampered in all directions. One scooter just missed John Stone.

Sonny was very happy playing with the boys, but when night came and the boys went to their homes, he did not feel so joyous. That evening he stood with his elbows on the window looking out into the night. The moon, small and slender, was doing its best to brighten the night.

Pretty soon Sonny spoke. "Mother, what can I do?" He comes over and leaned on the back of her chair. "Why don't you play with your puzzle map?"

"I wish I had some other boy to play with," said Sonny. "I wish I had him here right now. We could play croquet, or indoor baseball."

"I know you miss your father, Sonny."

"Yes, but I was lonesome before Daddy went away; I was lonesome for another boy, Mother. I wish there was one here tonight."

"But, Sonny," Mother answered, "all the other boys your size are at home with their mothers and fathers, just like little birds in the nests."

He Wishes for a Playmate

Sonny watched his mother sew for a while, and suddenly spoke again. "Mother, I've got it! We can get another boy from the Children's Home! There's lots of boys my size. Remember the time you and Daddy and I rode past there?"

"Y—O—U," said his mother slowly. "I remember, dear."

"Why don't you get one of them?" asked Sonny.

Mother smiled. "I hadn't thought of it, Sonny."

"But you can think of it now," he persisted.

"I will," she promised. "Where would he sleep, Sonny? Your bed is too small for two boys."

"I'd sleep on the dining-room couch."

Mother's arm tightened around Sonny. "We'll see what Daddy says," she promised.

"Goodby! Goodby!" cried Sonny, hopping from one foot to the other. "Can we get him tomorrow?"

The Secret

"Sonny," his mother spoke firmly. "I said we must talk to Daddy first. He will be home tomorrow night. Can you keep the secret a few days?"

Sonny promised. "I'll beat you a game of Tiddie-de-wink, if you will. They had a nice game, but Sonny won."

Then he went happily to bed in the bed with the flowered headboard that he and Mother had decorated. He lay awake awhile, picking out his favorite birds on his wall border. The birds were very lovely and he could tell the names of every one, besides the make-up names he had for them. Mother had taught him the real names as they worked. The woodpecker he had named Pick-peck, the bluebird, True-blue, and the robin he called Red-vest. He had helped paste the birds on the fence and on the trees Mother had made. How they had laughed when his mother cut a grasshopper from green paper and put him in the grass under the fence. That was how. He could see him from his bed, only he looked farther away, and pretty soon Sonny was fast asleep.

The next evening, just as his

(To Be Continued)



Sonny could scarcely tell whether or not he meant it. A coaster was a big present to buy; of course, a bed was bigger, but the new brother would need a bed. Then he said, "We can't both use one coaster, Daddy."

"Oh, yes, you can, Sonny. You can take turns; but I'll see if I can get the right material to make one. You can help paint it."

Sonny clapped his hands. "Goodby! Goodby!" Then we'll have two, Daddy."

"Saturday afternoon we will go to the Children's Home for him," promised Daddy.

Sonny hopped from one foot to the other singing: "I'm going to have a brother—a nice-new-brother."

Daddy started for the office, waving another good-by from the corner where he took the street car.

"Isn't it funny," said Sonny, "that boy is there in the Children's Home, and doesn't know a thing about being adopted Saturday!"

Daddy pretended a big frown.

(To Be Continued)

The Day for Flying Carp Flags

HURRY, hurry," sang Shilchi as he rolled over on his gay quilts and got ready for sleep.

"Who is to hurry, little son?" asked his mother.

Shilchi sat up again. His bare feet curled under the blue night kimono. He rocked back and forth as he explained, "I was calling to the sun, but I went down behind our pine tree. I thought as he went down and down and down the branches were darker each minute, that the sun is the only one who can make tomorrow come sooner."

The next evening, just as his

mother laughed as she squatted easily on the matting beside her little boy's bed. "I don't believe he will hurry just for one small boy," she said.

"No," sighed Shilchi. "I suppose not. It is rather bad to try hurrying the sun, but I hoped he might hear and come a little sooner. And I told him tomorrow will be right now."

"There is a sun who is my son. Fold your blue ukade about your knees and put your head upon your pillow. Turn on your side and shut your eyes. There, I cover you softly with the big quilt."

"And now what?" asked Shilchi as he obediently lay down.

"Now sleep, Shilchi," she answered softly. "Sleep as you do each night, and tomorrow will be here the minute you awake."

Tomorrow Comes

Finally the sun who had not heard Shilchi's wish at all, came on his daily journeying, up through the clouds over the high eastern hill and slowly up to where his rays touched the trees of the valley with gold as they passed. The old pine tree was the first of the family to see the new day. Very politely, like any polite person, he bowed gently eastward to greet the sun. The sun paid no attention to trees this day, for he knew all the little boys in all Japan waited for him because it was the Boys' Festival Day.

The whispered greeting of the pine awoke Shilchi. He jumped up from his bed of four big quilts, put on his new dark blue kimono and pattered noiselessly along the matting-covered floor to find his mother. She was in the guest room, resting by a little table.

"Oh, I thought I might be too late," Shilchi said. "I was afraid you would have hung the carp flags already."

"Why, it is very early, dear. And I could not have all the joy of the flag flying by myself. Come sit beside me and tell me why we put the great fish-shaped flags up into the sky this day," she answered.

Shilchi knelt quietly beside her and looked out into the garden. There was the tall bamboo flagpole waiting for him to come. Only once a year was it used for this special kind of flag. It is a long time from one Festival Day to the next, Shilchi thought.

"The carp is very brave, isn't he, Mother?" Shilchi said, hoping that his mother would talk to him about it. "We have a carp, and all of courage. Of all the fish he is most likely to be caught, so we use the cloth copy of him as a flag to hang up in the sky on the Boys' Festival so that every little boy may remember and think about courage and bravery. It is so important for you to have a strong heart, a heart full of courage to do what is right."

A Small Fish for Baby Brother

"And this year we have two flags to hang. I used to wish and wish," Shilchi said, "that I had a little brother to have a little carp flag that would fly just beneath mine on the pole. The family next door have four boys and their four flags looked so beautiful last year. It seems to me that the big flag will look so much bigger with the little one flying below. And now everyone will know we have a baby in our house."

Robert L.

Willoughby, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I like the Children's Page and the Young Folks' Page very much. I think Milly-Molly-Mandy is very good.

I am 10 years old and would like to correspond with some girl about my own age. I would like to correspond with a girl from any country.

Irene S.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy reading the Monitor very much. I am making a very interesting scrap book from stories, poems and pictures that I have cut out of the Monitor. I am 10 years old and enjoy reading Snubs, Waddles and the Mail Bag very much. Stella M.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I like the Children's Page very much, also Snubs and Waddles and the Mail Bag. Ballarat is a very pretty place and is known for its main street, Sturt Street, which is nearly 600 miles long and starts in Melbourne, Victoria, runs through Ballarat, where it is 3 chains wide, with gardens, seats and statuary in the middle, and then on to Adelaide in South Australia.

Our city is spoken of as being built on gold because of the many gold mines of the early days of Ballarat, and there have been many pieces of gold picked up on the surface where the streets now are. Eurola, Australia's only battlefield, is on the outskirts of the city. Lake Wendouree is our beautiful picnic spot and is noted all over Australia.

Will Ted C. and Barbara H. please send in their full names and addresses, to go in our records? —Ed.

Kansas City, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I heard so much about the Mail Bag in the Christian Science Monitor meeting that I have wanted to write ever since. I read the Mail Bag almost every time.

I am eight. I would like to correspond with some girl in Holland my age.

Barbara H.

Ballarat, Australia

Dear Editor:

Is this your first letter from Ballarat, Australia? There are four of us who go to the Christian Science Sunday School. Ballarat is a very pretty place and is known for its main street, Sturt Street, which is nearly 600 miles long and starts in Melbourne, Victoria, runs through Ballarat, where it is 3 chains wide, with gardens, seats and statuary in the middle, and then on to Adelaide in South Australia.

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Denver, Colorado

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. PRESSLERTO SEEK U. S. TITLE

Defeats Miss Wall in Final of Women's Western Golf Tournament

By Miss Correspondent

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 22.—(Special)—Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, for the second year in succession, won the women's singles championship of the Eastern New York State Sectional Association, at the Westchester-Baltimore Country Club, yesterday afternoon, in the presence of the British Wightman Cup team, who were present for exhibition matches.

She had Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin, Jr., former California Miss Olympia Hosmer, for her opponent, and the latter made a brilliant stand against the United States champion, taking the first set, and carrying the final set to a five-all before the former Miss Mallory, Baltimore, could overcome the skillful driving of her opponent.

The victory was by 6-4, 6-4, 5-3.

The victory of Mrs. Pressler in her first appearance as a W. W. G. A. competitor proved popular. She was always careful, always composed and never appeared to make a serious mistake.

Her game showed the fruits of four hours of almost daily instruction received from Mr. Pressler for three years. Her shots were always straight, nearly always in the clear, and she could easily outdistance her rivals.

She outdrove her opponents from 10 to 50 yards from a majority of the tees. It took her only three years to reach the second highest place in the women's United States amateur, and she is headed for the highest of all, the United States championship tournament at the Cherry Valley Club, Long Island, N. Y., carrying with her the good wishes of all those with whom she competed here.

CARRIED 12 CLUBS

For sure and proper timing, Mrs. Pressler's long drive was a decided perfection. From the opening of the final match it was apparent that Miss Wall's only hope lay in putting, but even the Californian's work on the greens was too good to match. Mrs. Pressler carried 15 clubs.

Miss Wall played a beautiful game, but it was an uphill battle for her from the sixth to the thirty-second hole, where the match ended when she failed to sink a 10-foot putt for a 4 to 3 lead. She had won the hole, however, in the morning round, the Wisconsin favorite was 5 down. She won 2 holes and lost 2 on the third nine, turning the twenty-seventh down. She lost another hole at the twenty-eighth when Mrs. Pressler had a par 5 for a par 3, and the last four holes were halved. Miss Wall sank a 40-foot approach shot at the thirtieth, but Mrs. Pressler had laid her second 10 feet from the pin and went down in 2 putts for half.

More trouble was encountered all the way along by Miss Wall, partly because her long shots were not quite so straight, due to Mrs. Pressler, who enjoyed the hours from a heavy mound, the tee, not far enough for distance. Miss Wall also missed many putts of the kind she sank easily through the preliminary rounds.

Makes Most of Mistakes

Though neither played her best during the morning round, Mrs. Pressler showed the soundest strategy, seldom going for a birdie, but always making the most of the mistakes of her opponent. She finished the first 18 with a medal card of 83 against an 86. Miss Wall won only three holes on the first nine and had a lead only over the hole she won. She was down 2 on the eighth and turned to a down. She won a single hole on the second nine, the 57-yard fifteenth, which she claimed with birdie 5. Mrs. Pressler won the tenth, thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth. Their morning cards were as follows:

Mrs. Pressler, 5 6 5 3 5 6 6 4 5—42

Miss Wall, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 7 5 4—43

Miss Wall, in, 4 5 5 6 4 2 3 6 4—42

Miss Wall, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 6 4—43

Miss Wall, in, 4 5 5 6 4 2 3 6 4—42

YANKEES BUY CAMPBELL

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 22.—(Special)—Archibald R. Righton, right-handed pitcher of the Wichita Club of the Western League, has been sold to the New York American League Baseball Club. He signed a two-year contract with the Yankees in 1928. Campbell has won 12 games in 1926, 1927 and 1928.

Mrs. Pressler, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 6 4—43

Miss Wall, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 6 4—43

Miss Wall, in, 4 5 5 6 4 2 3 6 4—42

Miss Wall, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 6 4—43

Miss Wall, in, 4 5 5 6 4 2 3 6 4—42

Miss Wall, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 6 4—43

Miss Wall, in, 4 5 5 6 4 2 3 6 4—42

Miss Wall, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 6 4—43

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Miss Wall, in, 4 5 5 6 4 2 3 6 4—42

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Miss Wall, out, 5 6 4 4 5 5 6 4—43

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Art News and Comment

Art and Industry

By FRANK RUTTER

NOW that the close relations existing between art and industry are more widely recognized, the annual competitions of industrial designs organized by the Royal Society of Arts are becoming increasingly important and attracting wider attention from the general public.

The works submitted for the 1926 exhibition, the society are now on view in the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, and while the exhibits in some sections must be pronounced disappointing, it is generally admitted that a marked advance is shown in ironwork, pottery, printing and textiles.

In awarding the prizes the judges have rightly favored the designs best suited for practical purposes, because a knowledge of technical limitations and requirements is the beginning of all wisdom in industrial design.

One of the greatest difficulties which faces the progressive manufacturer is that the professional artist, while capable of inventing original designs, is likely to submit something quite impractical owing to his insufficient knowledge of the techniques of production; whereas the factory-trained apprentice, who has an intimate knowledge of the technicalities of the craft, is prone to be commonplace and unimaginative when he attempts to make a new design.

Whether a technical or an artistic training should come first is a matter about which there has been and still is considerable argument, but while there are enough exceptions to prove any desired rule, the balance of good sense seems to lie with those who maintain that technical education is of the first importance. You can teach any intelligent young people the technique of an industry, but with the best will in the world you cannot teach anybody to become a genius in design. If the artistic talent is there, it will come out; and it will come out all the more hopefully if the individual has a previous acquaintance with the techniques of the industry for which he is designing.

Alec Walker

A signal example of the force in this argument has been provided by Alec Walker, who has come to hold an exhibition of his designs for printed silks at the Independent Gallery, designs which were introduced to the London public with a keen appreciation from the pen of so distinguished an art authority as Sir Michael Sadler, Master of University College, Oxford.

Alec Walker belongs to a family of Yorkshire mill owners and has been familiar from childhood with the techniques of the silk industry. He first got in touch with artists from a desire to obtain good new designs from them for printed silks, and from his acquaintance with artists in Paris and London two things resulted; first, he wanted to develop the artistic talent latent in himself and be a painter, and second, he discovered that nearly all the designs offered him by his artist friends were impracticable.

When he was discussing the difficulties he experienced in this matter with his friend the sculptor Zadkin in Paris one day, the latter said to him, "Well, why don't you make your own designs for your silks?"

Walker set to work, making his own designs, and his success has been little less than phenomenal. During the last two years he has set up his own factory (Cryscle Ltd.) at St. Ives, Cornwall, has turned over the business administration to a colleague and devotes himself entirely to the artistic side of the industry. As a painter Walker has recently had a conspicuous success with his landscape in the "Young Artists" exhibition, organized by the Daily Express, and his factory is probably unique in England as having an artist for its principal "boss."

Examples in Addition

The old idea that a person who was not good enough to be a painter or a sculptor might be able to earn a living as a designer is rapidly disappearing in the light of experience. On the contrary, it is really easier for a limited talent to pick up a modest living as a mediocre portrait-painter or a topographical landscape artist than to make his mark as a designer. To produce a fresh design demands far more imagination than to paint a tolerably accurate representation of a person or a place, and only an exceptionally good painter can hope to be an original designer. Even then success may not be his if he is incompletely acquainted with the techniques of the industry for which he is working.

Importance of Design

"As the bird can twist himself into many a rare position, it next is a matter of design, and that I think is the most important element. Without design no canvas can be truly good. If other qualities are suppressed and the plan of the panel is good, it seems to me, the color comes naturally and is sure to be pleasant. Of course the Japanese masters of the world when it comes to design, they are proficient in their bony and muscular structure, one cannot go wrong."

Tendencies

It is interesting to watch tendencies in southern California as shown in the local shows and the prize pictures. Undoubtedly climate and environment play important roles among the influences affecting art. In Santa Barbara, where architecture, home decoration and gardens are increasingly considered from the artistic viewpoint, quiet, progressive art is apparent. Old Spain has come down to the people as an heritage and very logically is being revived and grafted on their own daily life, with a resultant infusion of new vigor and distinctive individuality. There is no forced or artificially imposed new or theoretical perfection in the aesthetic sense. Human life is enhanced by an earthy and "beautiful expression through art. The frank, naturalistic and colorful Spanish quality is in keeping with the place and its history; the American sashay, soty, and wholesomeness are, of course, true to the better traditional painting and character of the country. Such qualities are united by Santa Barbara artists in their pictures. In this colony compositions of Spanish figures against local backgrounds, treated naturalistically but in a decorative scheme by Dudley S. Carpenter, well illustrate this double character.

A. Archipenko, sculptor, deviates from his medium to present a painting which is labelled "Twilight." In

public liked, so I have never returned to my former work.

"As to taking birds for my main theme, I've always been fascinated by them and always studied them at the zoological gardens. I once spent three months in San Diego doing nothing else. To draw them, one must have primarily a knowledge of their anatomy. Then if one sticks to their bony and muscular structure, one cannot go wrong."

Walker's Way

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Walker's Secret

The secret of Alec Walker's art is simply this, that he extracts his designs from his own pictures. Of course, not all his pictures are suitable for the purpose, for it may be asserted without hesitation that only the best pictures are good enough to serve as the basis for a design.

Alec Walker is still a young man, under 40, but already his influence in designing for textiles is being felt and his example is showing the way

I. K.

J. Eliot Enneking of Boston, who has spent his summers at Mystic, Conn., for the last 21 years, has installed an exhibition of small oil paintings at the Bee in Amber Tea room, Stonington, Conn.

Helen Hunt Jackson's story of old California, "Ramona," is being made into a film by Edwin Carewe, with Dolores del Rio playing the lead role.

On the other hand, in such a big city as Los Angeles, and especially in the cooler and more indoor life



Southern California Show

San Diego, Aug. 1
Special Correspondence

A NON-JURY art show usually leaves one with an unsatisfied impression, a negative state, worse than the dissatisfaction which invariably accompanies a collection of art accepted by jury. Art is a matter of choice; if left to the general public, it must take years for even a fraction of the masses to have seen the individual examples and either to condemn them to oblivion or raise them to a "place in the sun." On the other hand, if reasonably chosen fair art authorities, including artists, collect a collection representative of the better or more promising work being done at the time, in spite of numerous inevitable

by the sale of donated pictures from American artists, to erect a gallery to be used exclusively for temporary exhibitions. A somewhat similar atmosphere obtains there as in Santa Barbara, minus the Spanish tang. There have been several attempts to inculcate more "modernistic" methods into the art, which is almost exclusively painting as compared with Santa Barbara where now sculpture is going ahead by leaps and bounds with the stimulus of a course in bronze casting at the School of the Arts. In this group, however, "post-impressionism" is "like a red flag to a bull." Clarence K. Hinkle is one whose work grows annually. Like Henrietta Shore and Helena Duval of Los Angeles, he says that he is continually changing his ideas sometimes over night—if he believes that thereby he can more nearly approach artistic truth. His "Treat" of two children enjoying some "goodies," in its studied color, and values to produce local color, light, warmth, form and decoration just missed receiving the most important award in Los Angeles a year ago.

In the south again, the Laguna Beach artists have gone forward in a splendid way. They have a little gallery where "only those who have painted Laguna Beach may exhibit." At present they are raising funds.

Woodstock Art Association

Woodstock, N. Y., Aug. 17
Special Correspondence

THE fourth exhibition assembled by the Woodstock Art Association promises an unusually vigorous showing of work by the Independents at the Catskill Mountains art colony.

Spectacular on the walls of the art gallery are three astonishingly large canvases by R. Wetterau, Judson Smith and Austin Meekin. "Margaret and Alan" by R. Wetterau is a portrait of the artist's wife and son, presenting a finished appearance that was achieved with studied carelessness. The large "Decorations" by Judson Smith is a landscape that might represent a gigantic conception, but that savors too much of the experimental to win that last, any lasting, recognition.

"The Reclining Nude" by Austin Meekin shows a figure atop a brightly colored bed quilt. A black cat is curled on the canvas. The figure is lifeless, but the stoning part of this huge work is the fine coloring of the bed coverlet which forms the background for the figure.

Another feature in this show is the three paintings, hung together by the committee on arrangements, which on first glance one would credit to one artist. But the catalog tells that they are "Portrait" by John Carroll, "Infant with Cat" by Paul Johnson, and "Baby" by Arnold Blanch.

Surely these three babies looking out from plaster heads with vacant-eyed expression could not by coincidence have been entered in show by different artists! There is almost a unanimous idea on the part of the artists, and the feature is a pleasing one for the exhibit.

There are many other interesting things in this prolific display of new work. A. Huttig, etcher, shows several drawings that are done in his masterly style and that mark the artist as a worker with developed talent. Pamela V. Brown shows drawings with elaborate detail. Victoria E. Huston presents a black and white wash drawing of a "Young Woman." Madeline Schiff has a portrait of A. Wilts and family, which is called "The Family." Jo Lemon, conservative, is brave in the face of the modernists and shows one of his landscapes. Carl Walters with a kiln cast continues his fanciful work in ceramics.

Other artists represented in this exhibition, which remains open until Aug. 21, are Charles Rosen, H. H. Hohlberg, Henry Matson, Hermon MacNeil, Mearns, Neil McD. Ives, Frank London, Ruskin Williams, Emile Ganso, A. Wilts, Flo DeVoe and Polly Eddy.

There is a heavy, serious self-portrait by C. E. Linden, done in dark greens and browns that impresses at his work. "Young Afternoon" by Julius Bloch will attract attention because of its cartoon-like features. It shows a number of dummy figures sitting in front of an ordinary building.

A. Archipenko, sculptor, deviates from his medium to present a painting which is labelled "Twilight." In

the San Felipe Valley," by Charles Reiffel.

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MOTORS LEAD MARKET TO A HIGHER LEVEL
Trading Is Most Active in This Group of Securities

NEW YORK. Aug. 22 (P)—Prices again moved upward at the opening of the stock market today.

Motors were especially strong. General Motors quickly gained four points to 228, a new high, and Chevrolet established a new top at 583. Hudson gained a point, Du Pont advanced more than two points to a new high for all time at 544.

The new "when issued" stock of Hudson Motors, Corporation, opened with sales of 3,000 shares at 129, and 120, compared with Saturday's closing price of 117 1/2. The price later went to 120 1/2.

Strength of Hudson Motors was based on the directors' action in raising its dividend from \$3.50 to \$5 annually.

United States Steel up to 137, within a half-point of its high record for all time.

Published discussions of reports that the Pennsylvania is prepared to call for an eastern railway merger scheme had little early effect on the rail group. Saskatchewan and Norfolk & Western gained a point or so.

Sold Well Absorbed

Early strength carried Case Threshing Machine up three points, while advances of 1 to 1 1/2 were scored by Postum, American Smelting, Pressed Steel, Car, Gotham Silk Hosiery, Radio Corporation and others.

Renewal of existing pressure against Yellow Truck forced the price down a point, and Maritime preferred fell back 2 1/2.

Foreign exchange opened steady, with demand sterling around 585.45, and French francs close to 3.91 percent.

The usual trend of some shares was impeded by an outbreak of liquidation and selling by foreign-owned companies which declined 1 to 2 points to new minimum figures for the year.

Absorption, however, of influential shares continued in a confused manner, notably Bethlehem Steel which reached 64, a new top, in anticipation of the inauguration of dividends.

Merchandise and fertilizer shares continued to reflect the favorable farm outlook.

The rate for renewals on call loans was held at 3 1/2 per cent.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market was steady today, with trading again on a rather limited scale. Bonds apparently had adopted a waiting attitude, probably preferring to restrictive commitments until definite knowledge of the Government's Sept. 15 financial program is obtained.

Bonds were given a good foundation, however, by the continuance of easy money and prospects that there will be no material stiffening of rates for some little time.

Some of the convertible issues displayed moderate activity and prospects that, for example, Erie D 4s and Delaware & Hudson, for which advanced 16 and 2% points respectively, Brooklyn Union Gas 5 1/2s and St. Louis 4s on the other, hand, inclined to hardness.

High grade railway issues were inactive, largely because of a lack of offerings. Four per cent bonds of Wisconsin Central were in fair demand. New Haven 6s gained a large traction.

Federal Metal 7s featured the industrial group with a point gain, but otherwise much as Bethlehem Steel is and Pathé is, displayed reactionary tendencies.

French obligations again tended downward, and Cuban 5 1/2s eased off. Some of the Central European bonds were flat, including Austria 7s.

United States Government securities were dull and irregular.

GOODRICH JULY SALES REPORTED BEST ON RECORD

The B. F. Goodrich Company is understood to have had in July the biggest sales volume in its history. Preliminary August figures indicate still further improvement in gross for the month.

The showing of Goodrich is striking. In that tire prices are 25 per cent less than a year ago, mechanical and footwear prices are 16 per cent to 20 per cent down from last year. The Goodrich statement for the first six months of the year, after an increase in dollar volume of sales from \$67,690,000 to \$69,274,000, shows a net increase of \$1,584,000, or 2.3 per cent.

It is reported in banking circles that Goodrich profits are running fully up to the surprising turning power disclosed for the first half year when the balance for the 60.54 share of no par common stock was \$7.58 a share. Akroam estimates that the current earning power for the current year will be at least \$4 a share, making the times the \$4 dividend or almost twice it.

The Goodrich comeback this year is little short of amazing and justifies the wisdom in taking all of the loss of definition last year. The company may easily show \$14 a share on the common this year, compared with 18 cents for the preferred last year.

DIVIDENDS

First National Pictures declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$2 on the preference and \$1 on the par value of its stock of record Sept. 13.

Hecla Mining declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 12.

COTTON SPINNING

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (P)—Cotton spinning was less active during July, but generally up to expectations for this fall. The monthly report, Active Textile Workers for July, showed 8,042,790,747 or an average of 215 hours per week, or an average of 51,913,967,000 for June this year, and 8,042,793 or an average of 215 for June of last year, or a decrease of 6,776,397,000 or an average of 180 for July last year.

ELECTRICAL BUSINESS QUIET

Business is quiet in the market for electrical equipment throughout the country. The market for electrical equipment, up to date, has shown moderate improvement in New England and the middle West, while western and running well above last year in more than one section of the country, says Electrical World.

WHITE MOTOR EARNINGS

White Motor Company reports the first month ended June 30, net income of \$75,000,000, or 10 per cent of net sales, up 10 per cent, but generally up to expectations for this fall. The monthly report, Active Textile Workers for July, showed 8,042,790,747 or an average of 215 hours per week, or an average of 51,913,967,000 for June this year, and 8,042,793 or an average of 215 for June of last year, or a decrease of 6,776,397,000 or an average of 180 for July last year.

STREET RAILWAY EARNINGS

LONDON, Aug. 22—For the first half of the year, after interest, depreciation, equities and retirements, the total net income is equal to \$1,08 a share on 300,000 outstanding shares (par \$50).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1927

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

NEW YORK CURE

Hartford Insurance Stocks

Send for Comparative Literature

CONNING AND COMPANY

50 Lewis Street, Hartford, Conn.

HINCKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

40 BROADST., BOSTON

GLORY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1866

INVEST YOUR SURPLUS FUNDS IN FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

Muhleman & Kayhoe, Inc.

100 North 9th Street, Richmond, Va.

Write for a copy of our booklet

Sales

HIGH LOW

INDUSTRIALS

HIGH LOW

STEEL OUTPUT BARELY AHEAD OF JULY RATE

Consumers' Stocks at Low Point—Active Demand for Structural Shapes

NEW YORK. Aug. 22 (Special)— Little change in the steel situation has been observed during the last week. The nearness to fall has so far found no reaction in any quickening of the pulse of the steel business.

Orders were slightly greater than during the second half of July. Compared with August of last year, conditions are much more quiet now.

However, there continues an optimistic undertone throughout the industry. The rate of production is very steady, the industry being rated at 70 per cent of capacity, which was the average rate through July.

The average rate of consumption will be felt quickly throughout the industry. The mills are in service that is nearly as prompt as that of the warehouses. This promptness encourages consumers to allow stocks to diminish to the vanishing point.

Fabricated structural steel is still the outstanding line of demand as it was during July, with a record-breaking amount of orders received, equivalent to 93 per cent of fabrication capacity. Bids for the steel for the new bridge over the Hudson River at New York are now estimated at \$10,000 tons and the steel required is now estimated at 150,000 tons instead of 125,000 tons first estimated.

Pl. Iron in Demand

It has been another active week of pl. iron purchasing. Cleveland producers again led other districts by disposing of 50,000 tons while fabricators in the Buffalo section and other eastern districts disposed of 60,000 tons.

If iron and steel scrap is truly a barometer of the steel market in general, prices are looming ahead. The average price of heavy melting scrap is \$1.25 a pound by comparison with \$1.25 a month ago. The market has been particularly strong at Philadelphia, where a second advance of 60 cents has been made.

Scrap quotations are also higher at Cincinnati, St. Louis and Pittsburgh, though the market is somewhat weak at Cleveland and Chicago.

Demand for agricultural machinery is centered in tools for reaping, those for plowing being neglected. The oil industry has not extricated from its depression; the automobile producers are buying their steel very slow, the railroads are purchasing far below the rates consistent with their consumption of 25 per cent of the Nation's steel.

The price of finished steel is steady as shown by the composite price which has been unchanged for 10 weeks at \$287.40 a pound. Pittsburgh buyers of sheets have been trying to get concessions up to \$2 a ton, but so far have not been able to yield. Sales of sheet metal in July were 250,718 tons, or 6000 tons more than in June. Shipments in July were 252,000 tons, thus exceeding orders by 21,000.

Active Structural Inquiry

Following the advance in ocean freight rates by \$2 a ton from the Atlantic coast to Pacific ports via the Panama Canal, the makers of shapes and plates have advanced prices \$1 to \$2 a ton.

Several large structural steel projects have been pending of late, notably the club building in New York, 6000 tons for a hotel at Chicago, 4000 tons for a bridge at Paducah, Ky. The largest award consisted of 3000 tons for a section of the Broad Street subway at Philadelphia.

The latest railroad order for steel involved 5000 tons of plates, shapes and bars, to be furnished by the Bethlehem Steel Company for the building of 200 flat cars and 2500 underframes for the Great Northern Railroad.

The non-ferrous metals were reacting quietly and gradually from the high levels attained late in July and early this month. The price of copper was actually no better than \$34c. delivered, though some producers did not sell from 13c. The high water mark of the month was exceeded. Business was exceedingly quiet, both for home consumption and for export. The official export quotation was the same all week at 13.65 c. f. European ports.

Copper Stocks Decline

The better morale of the copper industry lifted prices one cent a pound, as indicated upon frequently. In spite of supposed overproduction and decreased consumption total world visible stocks of copper which had been 300,000 tons on January 1, 1926, and 412,000 tons at the middle of the year.

The official price of lead has been unchanged at 5 cents a pound. New York, though declining rather expected. The quotation in the middle West has gone somewhat to 6½ cents. East St. Louis, compared with 5½ cents at the peak of two weeks ago, zinc prices are steady, fluctuating within narrow limits. Prices at the close of the week were 65 cents, East St. Louis, though some producers sold to below 60 cents. With surplus zinc stocks declining 5000 tons in July the statistical position is favorable.

Tin has been active, with sales at the rate of 1300 tons weekly in this country. Prices have suffered, however, tin having sold under 60c a pound or a decline of more than 1c in the last fortnight.

**MARKET REACTION
IS NOT SIGNIFICANT**

The Harvard Economic Service in its weekly letter dated Aug. 20, says:

"The sharp decline of raw prices toward the end of last week was due to an apparent technical condition within the stock market itself rather than to any change in the business outlook. Prevailing market money conditions indicated that the decline was a temporary reaction not of major significance to business."

"Recent events, especially at least the ordinary autumn expansion of business, and probably something more."

**NATIONAL CITY BANK
HEAD IS OPTIMISTIC**

Mr. E. Mitchell, president of National City Bank, sailing on the Ile de France for his annual vacation trip on the Continent, predicts that there will be no serious setback to business prosperity.

When asked about the recent rise in National City Bank stock he said there was nothing to the effect of an expected increase in the bank's capitalization from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and that in his opinion prevailing cash rates would have no marked effect upon the bank's earning power.

NEGOTIATING FOR SOVIET OIL

LONDON, Aug. 22—Czechoslovakian refiners are negotiating for the purchase of 70,000 tons of Soviet crude oil.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1927

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended Aug. 20, 1927

CHICAGO STOCKS High Low Last Chg Net

Sales 1250 Adams Roy 12 8 8 1/2 + 1/2

1250 Am. Am Radio 7 6 6 1/2 - 1/2

70 Am. Bldg. Co. 29 26 26 1/2 + 1/2

25 Am. P U P 29 26 26 1/2 + 1/2

25 do pr pf. 24 22 22 1/2 + 1/2

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2420 Am. States A 28 24 24 1/2 + 1/2

200 Armour Co. 24 21 21 1/2 + 1/2

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

China's "Departing" Reds

MICHAEL BORODIN, Moscow's emissary-at-large to China, appears to have proved as dangerous as a deportee as he ever was in the days when his office overlooked Eugene Chen's Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Hankow and served as the gathering place for officials, high and low, in search of counsel. With bag, baggage and staff, Borodin set out, a few weeks ago, for Moscow. Necessity determined that his course should lie across the trackless Gobi Desert, through Urga, and finally to the line of the Trans-Siberian Railway along the northern rim of Asia. Chiang Kai-shek, who controlled the lower Yangtze and had offered a substantial reward for the capture of the Russian, made any other route virtually impossible.

Borodin, however, made the best of his fate. Rid of the dust of Hankow, he made directly for the headquarters of General Feng Yu-hsien, somewhere midway between that city and the Mongolian border. And once arrived in Feng's station, he made no haste to leave.

From the Soviet point of view, Borodin's arrival at Feng's headquarters could scarcely have been better timed. For years Feng's fame as a patriot has been dwindling before his rising notoriety as a turncoat. Borodin, aware of that fact, was not dismayed that a few weeks before his arrival the "Christian" general had sworn allegiance to the cause of Chiang Kai-shek against the Communist régime in Hankow. Since the alliance had been made, serious military defeats in the North had placed Chiang in peril and made the task of Feng more imposing than it had appeared at first to be. It was likely—so Borodin must have reasoned—that Feng would gladly rid himself of association with an enterprise that seemed, of a sudden, to have collapsed, particularly if in exchange for the shift he, himself, could rise to the status that Chiang had won.

Borodin, so dispatches from Peking make it appear, did his work to perfection. Feng apparently repudiated Chiang, and by the withdrawal of his military support brought the present campaign against Peking to an end and hurried Chiang into retirement. The field, therefore, remains open for the "Christian" commander. Just what he proposes to do is not at all known. In the present crisis he has distinguished himself by prolonged inactivity. It is too uncertain to predict whether he plans now to attempt to salvage the wreckage of Nanking and Hankow and carry forward the program of the Kuomintang.

One fact, however, emerges plainly enough. The "reds" in China—however enthusiastically they may be deported—have not given up their fight to control the Kuomintang Party in the interests of the world revolution. Chiang Kai-shek, however much his ambition may have hampered him, has helped to arouse certain sections of China to realize the danger of Communist activity. But so long as scruples do not enter into the Communist program, and so long as there remain men of power who are more concerned with personal advancement than with the unity of China, the menace of Soviet influence will not abate. China has a desperate task ahead in ridding the land of its war lords. It has another task, equally desperate, in purging the Kuomintang Party of the "reds," or, as an alternative, of establishing a new party that can speak for nationalist sentiment untainted by Moscow.

New Healing Methods

THAT the science and art of healing disease are undergoing rapid changes there can be no doubt. Less well known, perhaps, is the rapidity of the change which the medical profession is undergoing, both as to the theories entertained regarding disease, its causes, and nature, and also as to the best methods of healing the ills of mankind. At the recent annual meeting of the British Medical Association, statements were made as to present accomplishment and as to probabilities for the future which seem radical, even revolutionary. For example, the president of the association, Sir Robert Philip, as reported, stated that because of advancement in the treatment of tuberculosis, "assuming the methods are vigorously pressed, I believe my successor at the next Edinburgh meeting—say thirty years hence—will speak of tuberculosis in this country as largely a memory of the past."

In what a contrast is this optimistic statement to the belief generally prevalent scarcely a score of years ago that this "white plague" was incurable. Of equal interest was his prediction that, because of the new methods in healing disease, "hospitals for advanced diseases would be regarded as anachronisms," and that bottles of medicine would be as much of a curiosity as are the "old manuscripts in our libraries or the crude relics of the Dark Ages in our antiquarian museums."

That health is the normal condition of mankind and that disease is for the most part made and therefore should be excluded, was also emphasized by the president. He further declared that the natural state is health and that the fact that it is to be maintained by the exclusion of disease in all its phases and relations is coming to be generally accepted. He did not, however, touch upon the mental aspect of disease, its mental cause, and mental cure, as did a speaker at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association which was recently held in Baltimore.

The keen interest which the medical profession is taking in the mental factors of disease was evidenced by the attendance upon this discussion, of the largest audience of the Baltimore convention. As reported, Dr. Llewellyn F. Barker of that city said, "When this branch of the profession, that is, mental therapy, becomes better and more widely understood, the physician will cut malignant growths from the mind and memory with scalpels of sympathy and compassion as he now removes them from the physical body." Continuing, Dr. Barker remarked how strange it now seems that a physician should ever have thought it sufficient to

examine his patients through chemical and physical means; and "that even now much too little attention is given to the thinking, the feeling, and the striving of the sick in comparison with the elaborate physical, chemical, and biological analyses that are made."

These statements of prominent members of the medical profession made at meetings so far apart as London and Baltimore are indicative of the great changes going on in medical practice. As it is coming to be generally recognized that the cause of many diseases is mental, the number of material remedies is in consequence greatly reduced. To the mental attitude of the patient much attention is given, and not a few physicians acknowledge the power of spiritual truth as the greatest healing agency.

Government Problems in Spain

PRIMO DE RIVERA, Prime Minister of Spain, seems to be proceeding with his scheme of convoking a Cortes Constituyentes, or National Constituent Assembly, on September 13 next, in spite of reported opposition from King Alfonso and criticism by Count Romanones. Among the changes in the 1876 Constitution contemplated are said to be provisions for the establishment of some sort of a consultative parliament (perhaps like Italy), the formation of provincial councils and the passage of a new electoral law giving complete freedom of ballot to men and women alike.

It was on Sept. 16, 1923, that the pronouncement was issued dissolving Parliament and setting up a military dictatorship under General Primo de Rivera. This régime carried on the war in Morocco that ended somewhat disastrously for Spain. December, 1925, saw the Directorate take on a semi-civil aspect. A civilian cabinet was formed with members of the Patriotic Union. Elections were discontinued and the central government became the sole appointee. But difficult problems presented themselves for solution, chief among which were taxation. Hence in July, 1926, Primo de Rivera, evidently heeding public opinion, announced he would call a national convention to consider governmental reforms.

He set no date, however, and the mutiny of the artillery officers followed in September of the same year. The sentence of execution pronounced against the leader was commuted by King Alfonso. Two months later the Government announced the meeting of a national assembly on the next new year. But January, 1927, witnessed another delay, the Prime Minister saying that postponement was found necessary until spring. Spring came, but plans once again failed to mature. On May 17, 1927, La Nacion, the official Government organ, invited discussions on constitutional reforms, and Primo de Rivera set Sept. 13, next, for the meeting of the National Constituent Assembly. Dispatches from Spain the other day indicated that the Prime Minister intended to form a Ministry of National Economy in the early autumn to meet some of the problems arising out of taxation.

In a recent interview Primo de Rivera declared that before any new constitution would be framed there would be a free discussion of the document, followed by a referendum as to whether it should be put into effect. To this assurance he added:

We cannot go back to the old institutions of parliamentarism, but the Government wishes to establish as soon as possible political reforms in accordance with the wishes of the people. A constituent assembly representing all the economical and intellectual activities of the nation will discuss and approve the reforms and help the Government in consummating the political changes. The Government will choose the members of the assembly and will see that all activities are represented.

What remains now to be seen is whether there will be another postponement of the Government's intentions. The present state of opinion in Spain is manifestly demanding a greater degree of self-government and decentralization. Whether Primo de Rivera's program will satisfy national aspirations is an open question. Patience and time will furnish the answer.

Heralds of the Dawn

AT TORONTO, during the recent sessions of the World Federation of Education Associations, there could be witnessed that quiet but persistent interpenetration of national cultures that has been in progress during the post-war period. There was demonstrated the fact at this Toronto gathering that it was quite possible to establish fraternal contact of thought and ideals with all the world despite differences in language and color. If the world in miniature could live at peace with itself for a week on the picturesque campus of Toronto University, why could not the world at large do the same thing out on the seas and across the continents of the earth?

It was because the world's teachers believed such a thing was possible that they were willing to come to Toronto from the ends of the earth to talk and plan together regarding the development of an educational policy that would be more concerned with the reconciling of differences than with the creating of divisions. The president of the World Federation, Dr. A. O. Thomas, was not far from the truth when he declared in his presidential address that "the world must await a long process of education and a building up of public conscience and of an international morality" before the ideal of peace on earth and good will toward men could be consummated.

True, there comes a time every now and then, when men march quickly and when progress is swift and certain. But the ultimate goal toward which mankind moves is not to be arrived at in any such hurried fashion. We are indebted, therefore, to the teachers of our children who patiently plant the seeds of understanding in the thoughts and hearts of young confident that maturity will reap the benefits of such a seed sowing. We welcome the periodic coming of those giants of prophecy and reform who are able within the span of a single generation to lift mankind out of the ruts that impede and obstruct the progress of the race.

We cannot forget, however, that it is through the relatively slower but surer methods of education that the masses are moved forward and upward. We hail, then, as heralds of the dawn, the 5000 teachers who assembled at Toronto and who made the high resolve to devote their profession to the arts of peace. We can only

hope that the delegates of the several national education associations affiliated with this World Federation will return to their respective countries immediately to put into practice those fundamentals of international comradeship so prophetically enunciated at Toronto.

Norway's Prohibitionists Optimistic

AN INTERVIEW by two leading Norwegian Prohibition leaders, Peder Svendsen and Lars O. Jensen, at the present time in the United States, as reported in Nordisk Tidende (Norwegian Times), the foremost Norwegian-American newspaper in this country, makes interesting and instructive reading for prohibitionists. For it leaves the impression that, despite the fact that Norway abolished prohibition some time ago for a system of distribution and control of liquor, the prohibition cause in Norway is by no means considered lost. Of added significance is the fact that the Brooklyn newspaper, which not so long ago placed itself in full opposition to American prohibition, seems to make a special effort to give prominence to this interview.

Speaking of the present outlook in Norway, Mr. Svendsen said that, far from being disengaged by the result of the vote-taking, all earnest prohibition advocates felt that the future belonged to them and their cause.

The difficulty with the former prohibition decree was, Mr. Svendsen declared, that it did not go far enough. It was this as well as half-hearted enforcement which brought about defeat, and the movement of the future would be all for a much more drastic program.

At this point in the interview Mr. Jensen interjected that much of the trouble experienced in keeping the public in line was due to certain newspapers which had constantly emphasized such weak points in the movement as could be found, but which never gave the least credit or prominence to the good results derived from prohibition. A daily newspaper, which would be fair to prohibition, would be of the utmost importance in any future campaign. Mr. Jensen added.

It is not only in Norway that prohibitionists are valiantly at work upholding the ideals for which they stand, but in neighboring Sweden and in Denmark the fight against liquor continues unabated. Among the leading Scandinavians who are devoting their full energies to impressing the public with the advantages of prohibition, the Rev. Mr. Oestlund has a foremost place. With his Norwegian fellow workers he hopes while he is in the United States to infuse fresh courage into the hearts of the men and women of Scandinavian stock who in spite of momentary setbacks stand by their colors. In the eyes of these workers, the United States, in doing away with strong drinks, has set an example carrying great inspiration.

"Nesting"—but Not of Birds

MOTORISTS passing through rural areas oftentimes view at some point along the roadside a nondescript collection of rather decrepit-looking posts, each surmounted by what the United States Government designates as a rural delivery mail box, but which looks much more like a rather crude homemade birdhouse. As a rule, these groups of mail-receiving receptacles are located at the junction of a main highway and rough country lanes which are not traversed by the mail carriers. Families residing along the latter, therefore, are called upon to walk down to the junction for their mail.

Sometimes one or two of the half dozen or so posts may stand erect, but most of them have a melancholy look. They seem to reflect the general appearance of the neighborhood.

Some have taken an almost recumbent position, and occasionally one may be detected lying flat on its back in the underbrush as if tired of waiting for the infrequent greeting of the mailman.

When the United States postal department began the free delivery of mail in the rural areas, it gave its approval to the design and material for a mail box which families living back from the highway should purchase in order to avail themselves of the service. The authorities evidently were intent upon producing a sufficiently cheap mail box to impose no hardship upon even the poorest farmers—they did.

In ones and twos at points where the owners care of them—see to it that their supports are erect and give the box itself an occasional fresh coat of paint—these devices do not present a disagreeable picture; but when they assemble in groups of six or eight in all sorts of positions, painted and painless, upright and reclining, locked and unlocked, whole and broken, they certainly mar what otherwise may be a pretty pastoral scene. There has been considerable criticism of these rural mail boxes, and in Springfield, Mass., seeking to somewhat improve conditions, the postmaster has signed an intention of providing what he calls the "nesting" of mail boxes at points where two or more are employed.

Editorial Notes

More than 1,000,000 flying miles without serious injury or fatality, damage or loss of mail, which is the record to date of the National Air Transport, Inc., as published in the corporation's report of its first year of daily mail service over the Chicago-Kansas City-Mendoza route, speaks louder than any amount of advertising. Safety and flying will soon come to represent almost synonymous ideas.

President Coolidge's Indian title is Leading Eagle, and now Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, has been made Chief Sitting Eagle. Naturalists will tell you a leading eagle wheels in sweeping circles, while nothing escapes the watchful eye of the eagle that sits; the younger seeking new heights while the more mature watches proudly from the aerie.

Prof. Charles Sargent's gift to Harvard of \$10,000, that may total \$50,000,000 in 200 years, puts the pay in patience.

The "great open spaces" will increasingly appeal to airmen.

Leptis Magna—a Roman City of Northern Africa

OF ALL the coast towns of Roman North Africa, Leptis Magna, birthplace of the Emperor Septimius Severus, is by far the most interesting and important; but it is not easily accessible, even from Tripoli, the nearest considerable town. The railway will get so far—one day. We—a professor from Milan, a woman, a Roman lady, an American tourist, a Genevee, and myself—went by car.

When at 8 a.m. I reached our starting point, opposite the Grand Hotel—yes, there are "grand" hotels already in Tripoli, and there will be grander ones yet, before long—several cars were in waiting outside the door, and there was great clamor within, your southern Italian being nothing if not vociferous.

At last, however, we were sorted out, and beneath the glittering sunshine of a north African spring day, with the fragrant sea breeze, cool and fresh, fanning our faces, we spun along eastward, by the coast road, beside the exhibition buildings, and out of the town, into the great space of palm trees known as the oasis of Tripoli.

The riotous speed with which, after the impetuous manner of Italian chauffeurs, we flung over the worn road surface, makes one dubious, at times, concerning the safety of Arabs, bringing their donkeys to market in the town. But there is always, somehow, a few inches to spare; and, after a mile or two, we settle down to enjoy the palm groves, with their stepped stone walls, and breaking pulleys, over which animals of one kind or another—camel, donkey, pony or ox, or any two of them together—languidly pull the rope with the laden goatskin bucket from beneath the sand.

Leptis Magna proved to be an experience more memorable than I had counted on. Familiar though I am with the great Roman cities of Algeria and Tunisia, such as Djemila and Tingad, I was astonished at the extent of Leptis, and at the grandeur of the monuments which, with the help of native labor, under the superintendence of Italian archaeologists, have been brought to light and restored, during the brief six years within which these excavations have been carried on.

The desert sand, that overwhelmed Leptis, has also preserved it; so that, from beneath one huge yellow dune there has emerged, as though by magic, an august imperial temple; from another a great four-way arch, with the street paving still intact below; from a third a vast series of thermae; and, from a fourth, a forum, all of which, for richness, as well as finish of execution, are superior, I think, to any that I have yet seen on my north African travels.

As one would expect, in a country so adjacent to Egypt as is Libya, Egyptian influence is often visible—in the gate of the imperial palace for example; and a hint of Egyptian mystery seems to brood about all the city.

Almost with a sensation of awe, one plods one's way over these dunes, speculating the while as to what augurs and fascinating secrets—what temples, theaters, palaces and statues, lie still hidden awhile beneath one's feet.

We stood to watch the excavators at work—Arab prisoners, almost unsuperintended, removing, with long spades, the sand from half-revealed stones, and trundling it, in little trucks, down to the sea, where, almost intact, the Roman wharves and quays are still visible; and the debris of I know not what sea-lord villas and harbor works lie in admiring disorder, as further breakwaters against the Mediterranean waves.

"For us Italians," said the Roman at my elbow, "who inherit Roman tradition, and have taken up the old Roman's task, in Africa, there is much moral value in this."

Then homeward, beneath a declining sun, through a cold mist, that had crept up from the sea. Homeward, I write, rather than home, for, by this time, that Tripolitan road had shaken out of an old Fiat car much of what little virtue previously remained to it; so that I, being no mechanic, had frequent opportunity to pace that Roman way, and meditate upon the destinies of great cities, while the practical ones took counsel together round the bonnet.

At last a general murmur of approval announced that the latest "panne" had been wired into temporary practicability. Scouring, or more probably, to light his lamps, our sardonic chauffeur plunged again through the gathering darkness, mitigated already by a rising moon, which, by the time that we had reached the oasis, shone down, with soft benediction, beneath the quivering fronds of the palm trees.

A faint glow in the far western sky; a flash of seaward lights; the mird walls of Arab dwellings, their interiors dimly revealed, each by a flickering flame; and, finally, a great quadrant of orange-golden lamps, bending into and glowing bright against the deep indigo of an African night, all announce Tripoli. At the Grand Hotel we descend.

"There is a banquet here tonight," says my Genevee friend. "I am going to it." So we went our various ways—myself trying to recall all that I could remember, in history—not very much—concerning Leptis Magna's greatest citizen, Septimius Severus, Emperor of Rome, and imagining how much a rival to Pompeii Leptis will have become, when the excavators and restorers have finished their work.

P.A.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES
THE short winter is already almost over, and the inhabitants of Buenos Aires are looking forward to the serenity characteristic of spring weather in these parts. This has been in the main a dry winter, with little rainfall and blustering high winds. On this account the sowing of wheat, linseed and oats has been retarded, and it is believed that wheat planted as late as the close of July will not be likely to turn out satisfactorily. It is thought that there will be a marked decrease in the area under cultivation in the pampa and in the province of Buenos Aires, though until September nothing definite can be forecast.

Heavy rainfall in the provinces during the first part of July helped to improve pasture conditions which in in some regions were already giving cause for anxiety. The principal effect of the decrease in pasture has been a decided reduction in butter shipments. As, however, there is every prospect of plentiful winter grass and alfalfa in the near future, it is probable that butter shipments will again be important by October next.

Now that each year sees the arrival of important groups of American and European tourists, it has been considered opportune to organize touring in Argentina. The Argentine Touring Club has initiated a plan of campaign whose object is to publish abroad qualified and detailed reports dealing with traveling facilities in the Republic. Work has already been started on the provinces of Mendoza, Salta, Tucumán and Córdoba, fully illustrated and artistic pamphlets describing the habits, natural beauties, products, etc., of these provinces having been printed. These pamphlets together with posters designed by prominent Argentine artists will be distributed among the different countries interested in Argentina. An office in charge of a representative of the Argentine Touring Club has already been opened in New York, where the traveler contemplating an extended tour through Argentina can obtain full and detailed information regarding means of travel, hotel, fares, and the various excursions that can be made on muleback up the Andes as far as the Chilean frontier. Apart from the work being done at present by this office, the United States Automobile Association has offered to co-operate with the touring club in the newly started "Come to Argentina" campaign. The results of the propaganda will, naturally, not be seen until the end of this year, when it is hoped that a very large concourse of tourists will visit Buenos Aires.

The Museum of Natural History in this city has recently received an interesting collection of bones belonging to the gigantic land animals which once roamed the flat pampa lands. Some of these fossils, the remains of a giant armadillo, were found on boring for a well just outside the City of Buenos Aires. The skeleton of a megatherium was sent from Coronel Vidal where it was found in the bank of a small stream, together with the remains of a mastodon. From La Dulce the perfectly preserved femur bone of a giant megatherium was sent by Judson Taylor, while from Cordoba were received parts of the shell of a sclerocalypus; these were found at a depth

of about fifteen feet. All these fossils are invaluable in aiding investigators to further their studies of the early fauna of the South American